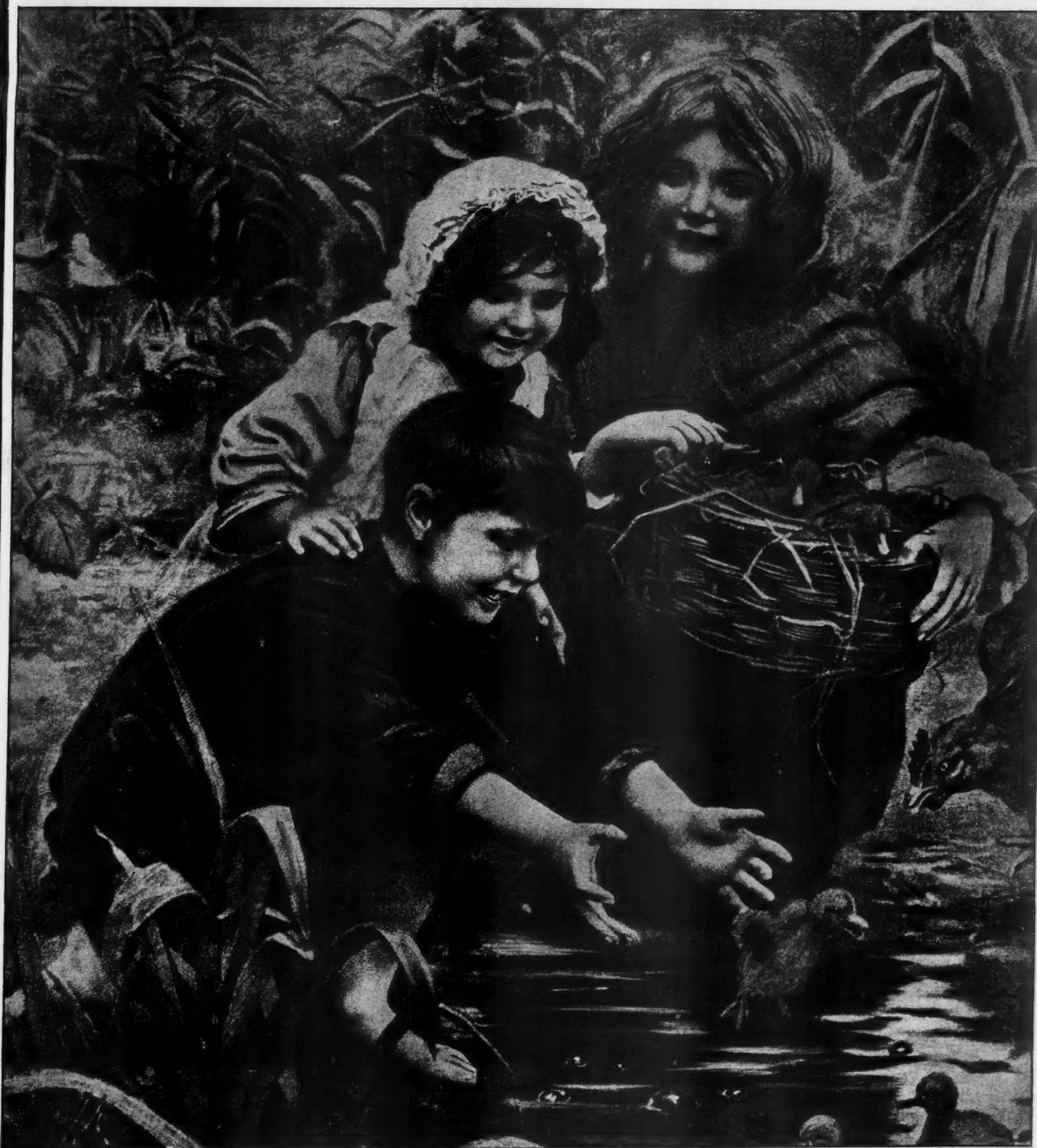


GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER



FUSS AND FUN.—The above picture (in nine colors), size of picture, 16 x 20 inches, is worthy of being framed and hung upon the wall in the home of every reader of Green's Fruit Grower. The above engraving but faintly illustrates the beauty of this picture, which resembles an oil painting and which could not be bought for hundreds of dollars. Green's Fruit Grower offers this elegant colored picture, to be sent by mail postpaid, securely packed in a strong tube, to any person who sends us 50 cents for one year's subscription to Green's Fruit Grower, no matter whether you are a new subscriber or an old one, providing you ask for the picture when sending in your subscription.

Photo Copyright by James Lee, 1906.

Are You One of That Number?

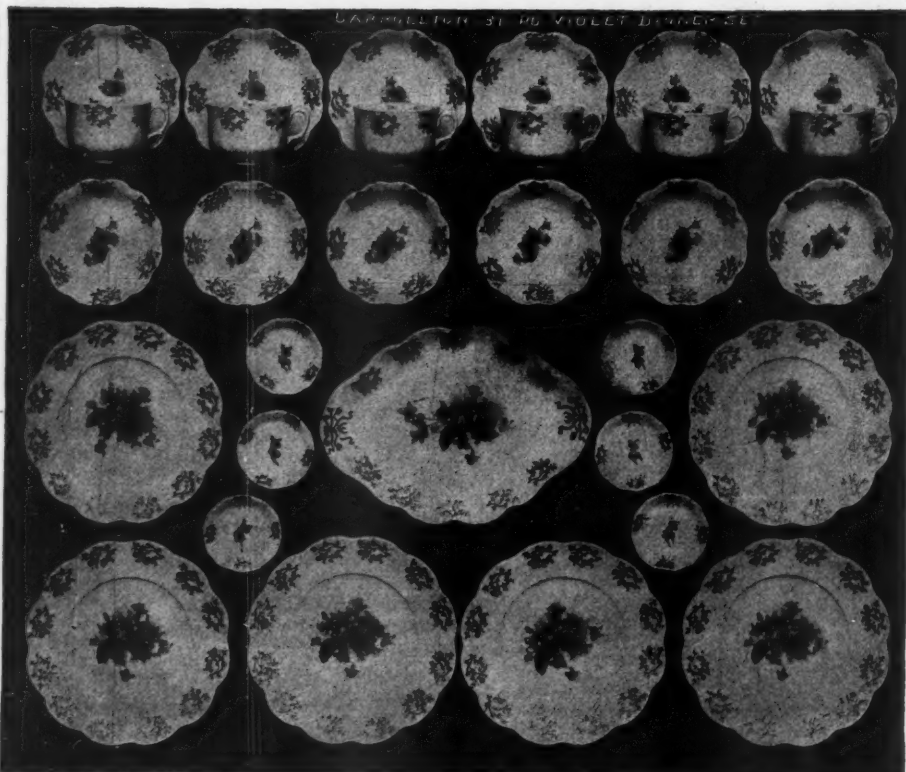
More than 15,000 members of the Fruit Grower family are dining off dishes secured through this offer made only since last Oct.



CATTLE BY THE LAKE.

COPYRIGHTED BY JAMES LEE CO., 1906.

The above picture (in nine colors) of cattle and rural scenery is worthy of being framed and hung upon the wall in the home of every reader of Green's Fruit Grower. The above engraving but faintly illustrates the beauty of this picture, which resembles an oil painting and which could not be bought for hundreds of dollars. Green's Fruit Grower offers this elegant colored picture, to be sent by mail postpaid, securely packed in a strong tube, to any person who accepts Green's Offer. Do not delay as we have only a limited number of these beautiful pictures to give away. Size of picture, 16 by 20 inches.



"CARROLLTON WARE"

This Engraving Illustrates Our 31-piece Set.

N. B.—Send for our complete circular showing this set of dishes in the different colors—violets with green leaves in centre, border design in pure gold. This ware is of a fine grade of porcelain, which is light weight, and said to be very tough and durable. It is snowy white in color and has a genuine china glaze, which gives it a smooth and velvety appearance.

The shapes are the latest Haviland design, with deep scalloped edges, and handsomely ornamented with scroll work. Each piece is decorated with a beautiful cluster of violets, with foliage and green leaves all in natural colors. Each piece also has an elaborate semi-border of vining sprays in pure gold. The decorations are burned into the ware.

The 31-piece set consists of six cups, six saucers, six dinner plates, six desserts, six individual butters, and one meat platter.

Receiver to pay freight charges. Weight, boxed, about 20 pounds.

Note:—We have two shipping points—one east and one west. Dinner set will be sent from the one nearest your home, hence freight or express charges will be light. Read what some of our patrons say about this set:

Mr. Charles A. Green:—Received the dinner set in good order; they are certainly very pretty and one of the most liberal offers I have ever seen given with any paper. I thank you very much for the same.—Mrs. R. D. Wilson, Vanceburg, Ky., Jan. 13, 1908.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:—I want to write to you thanking you for the pretty dishes we received from you the day before Christmas. The dishes are as you represented them, very neat and nice. We have used them every day since they came. Sickness has delayed my writing you before.—Mrs. Henry Clark, Orange, Conn., Jan. 20, 1908.

Mr. Charles A. Green:—I received the set of dishes O. K. My wife thinks they are beauties. Please accept our thanks for same. We wish you and your paper much success. The "Fruit Grower" is hard to beat.—Daniel E. Harnett, Dover, Del., Jan. 24, 1908.

Green's Fruit Grower:—I have received the dishes and am delighted with them. They reached me in good condition. Thanking you for your liberal offer and straight dealing.—Marcia L. Moore, Battle Creek, Mich., Jan. 2, 1908.

Mr. Green:—We desire to thank you for the beautiful dinner set you sent us in connection with your good paper a few days ago, which arrived in good condition. The dishes are certainly fine, both in appearance as well as durability.—William Mote, Hayden, Ind., Jan. 16, 1908.

Our Offer: A paid-in-advance subscription to January, 1910, past dues cancelled, and this 31-piece set of dishes for \$2.75. Address, Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

Note: If your order is received before June 30th we will include a copy of the above reproduction of an oil painting Free.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER and HOME COMPANION

Published Monthly—Three Years for \$1.00

Volume 28.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE, 1908.

Number 6.

Wheat and Clover.

On one side slept the clover,
On one side sprang the wheat,
And I, like a lazy lover,
Knew not which seemed more sweet—
The red caps of the clover,
Or green gowns of the wheat.

The red caps of the clover,
They nodded in the heat,
And as the wind went over
With nimble, flying feet,
It tossed the caps of clover
And stirred the gowns of wheat.

O rare red caps of clover,
O dainty gowns of wheat,
You teach a lazy lover
How in his lady meet
The sweetness of the clover
The promise of the wheat.

Fruit Prospects.

Medina, N. Y., April 28.—The continued pleasant weather is causing much apprehension among the fruit growers, who always fear the premature starting of the fruit buds and the consequent danger of a killing frost in late May or early June.

No damage has been done as yet, but the trees are much farther advanced than has been usual at this season for many years. Everything indicates a large apple crop.

Prospects for all kinds of fruit are good, as we have had a mild winter that has done no injury. We are expecting a full crop especially of apples. In grafting apples on piece roots is it necessary to bring the bark of the scion and root together?—Tony A. Smith, British Columbia.

C. A. Green's reply:—Yes, it is necessary to bring the bark of the scion and root the bark of the root together at least on one side. Fruit prospects are good in western New York. Small fruits have wintered well. Strawberries will be plentiful if late spring frosts do not come to blight the blossoms.

For Missouri, April 26, 1908.

A complete report from all sections of the state indicates present prospects to be favorable for a good crop of most all varieties of fruit if no future damage occurs. Northwest Missouri reports show: Ben Davis 80 per cent. of full crop, other varieties apples 90 per cent.; peaches 90 per cent, pear 75 per cent, plums 50 per cent., cherry 75 per cent. Northeast section: Ben Davis 50 per cent., full crop, other varieties apples 75 per cent., peaches 75 per cent., pears 50 per cent., plum 50 per cent., cherry 30 per cent.

Central section: Ben Davis 75 per cent. of full crop, other varieties apples 95 per cent., peaches 75 per cent., plums 40 per cent., cherry 50 per cent., pear 50 per cent.

Southwest section: Ben Davis 50 per cent. of full crop, other varieties apples 75 per cent., peaches 40 per cent., pear 25 per cent., plum 25 per cent., cherry 40 per cent., strawberries 90 per cent.

Southeast section: Ben Davis 70 per cent. of full crop, other varieties apples 80 per cent., peaches 25 per cent., pear 10 per cent., plum 10 per cent., cherry 15 per cent.

The greatest damage from the freeze, April second and third was from St. Louis, southwest to Springfield and southeast from Springfield to West Plains. While the reports show only 25 per cent. of peach buds in the large orchard section of Koshkonong, yet if no further injury occurs there will be a very good crop. But little damage to apples from the freeze is reported. Ben Davis making a lower showing than other varieties of apples. On the whole prospects at present are for a good fruit crop in Missouri.

Cats for Orchard Protection.—Mrs. Lizzie Hendrick of Wayne county, New York, tells Green's Fruit Grower that orchardists in that county, and there are many of them all very successful, value the cat highly for the reason that it destroys hundreds or thousands of mice each year which otherwise would do the orchards great injury. She has promised to send Green's Fruit Grower a photograph of Austin Hendrick's favorite cat which does good work in protecting his large orchard from mice.

The ideal that is only a dream and never a deed is always a detriment to the character.

Investments in Orchards.

As an inducement for capital to invest in orchard enterprises, I can think of no more safe and promising proposition, says "American Cultivator." With the present and increasing demand for fine fruits the world over, especially here in our home markets, with the many suitable locations in reference to the shipping facilities, with the numerous suitable sites in regard to surface and atmospheric drainages, with a variety of soils and altitudes, with a number of varieties, four of which at least originated in New England, and are recognized as standards of excellence throughout the world, with an abundance of comparatively cheap land, with plenty of help available for gathering and marketing fruit, with numerous barrel factories established, selling their product at reasonable prices, with climatic conditions which are favorable for the development of fruit of the highest color and finest quality, we have a combination of conditions which are unequalled in any other section of our country.

Orcharding under proper management is an appreciating investment from the start, and, unlike manufacturing, it offers the opportunity of a gradual investment. The fruit growers' investment is comparatively safe.

He seldom loses his money. In mining, mercantile and manufacturing lines this is untrue in a larger percentage of cases. When one scans the columns of our newspapers and sees the class of investments that is being offered, with the extravagant promises of their promoters and with the knowledge that millions of our good money have been and are being invested on the strength of these fairy talks, it makes one wonder why those who have means to invest do not go back to the land for at least a portion of their investments.

An apple orchard proposition is a long term investment, as an apple tree does not reach its maximum yielding state until it is forty-five years of age, and frequently trees are found in profitable bearing condition that are over one hundred years old.

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This photograph of a beautiful strawberry picker is sent Green's Fruit Grower by Eugene J. Hall. The young woman is sorting and crating strawberries.

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Fortunes in Apple Growing.

Thousands to-day are making fortunes in the cultivation of the apple in far-away Tasmania, said a fruit grower who was on a visit to this country from the colony, to the writer the other day, says "Tit-Bits."

The island may well be described as the fruit grower's paradise. An expert agriculturist, with a ten-acre orchard, can not only make a good income in a healthy occupation amid ideal surroundings, but find at the end of the season a very substantial balance at his bank.

It is in the Huon District, so named from the river of that name which flows through it, where the finest apple orchards are to be found. Curiously enough, it is very rare to find one man owning an orchard more than fifty or sixty acres in extent. The majority of them range from fifty to thirty acres, while a ten-acre orchard is regarded as ample size, and five or six acres of good orchard land is considered quite enough to keep a family in comfort.

There are two orchards next to mine owned by two Scotsmen. They came out some few years ago, purchased the land at the modest sum of 10s an acre from the government, cleared it and planted apple trees upon it. Last year both of them netted over £1,500 apiece, entirely

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This photograph of a beautiful strawberry picker is sent Green's Fruit Grower by Eugene J. Hall. The young woman is sorting and crating strawberries.

A Few Explanations About Planting Vines and Trees.

Do not plant too deep or too shallow. Plant a little deeper than the tree naturally stood in the nursery. Make a wide hole and after placing the roots in it fill the hole half full of fine garden soil free from clogs, manure or stones, then pack the dirt as firmly over the roots as you would if planting a fence post and put in more soil. Pack that down and then put a little soil over that and leave it loose over the surface. Then cut back the branches two-thirds of their length. If it is a peach tree cut off all the branches. Then throw a forkful of straw manure over the surface about the base of the tree. Never place any manure in contact with the roots.

Do not forget to spread over the surface of the soil, around each plant, vine or tree planted this spring, some straw manure, which will act as a mulch, and do more to retain the moisture needed in the soil than if you applied pails of water each day. Do not fail to cut off the branches more than one half their length of all trees that you have planted this spring. Cut back the tops of the vines and ornamental plants, roses, etc., more than one half their length. If you do not do this do not complain that it was the nurseryman's fault that your plants, vines and trees did not live and thrive.

Remember that in digging a tree or vine from a nursery, at least one half of the roots are severed. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that you reduce the length of the branches as much or more than the roots have been in digging.—C. A. Green.

Thrip is injurious to strawberry and grape foliage. Leslie Ellis, of New Mexico, asks for a remedy for thrip. Thrip is a small white winged insect so small that it can scarcely be seen unless flying between you and a darker background. They jump about something like grasshoppers, with quick movements. I should spray the strawberry foliage and the grape foliage with Paris green solution, on the theory that Paris green will destroy any insect that eats the foliage. But as the thrip feeds on the lower side of the leaf they may not get much of the poisoned spray, therefore they are a hard insect to destroy. Myriads of thrip can be destroyed by getting and holding in each hand a large stiff piece of paper smeared with molasses or glue. When the vines are disturbed the thrip will fly up and thousands of them will be caught in the sticky substance and destroyed.—C. A. Green.

Gooseberries.—Under the headline, "An Expensive Gooseberry Bush," an Austrian paper prints this story: "On the boundary line of two farms near R— there is a large gooseberry bush, from which the two farmers have for years gathered the product. 'What grows on my side is mine, and you may have the rest,' was the agreement. Three years ago the neighbors had a misunderstanding, and this came to a climax when the gooseberries became ripe. A lawsuit followed and appeals were made to higher judicial bodies. The final decision has just been recorded. This gives to both parties the right to pick the berries which grow on their side of the line—just as it was originally—and denies the right to destroy the bush to both contestants. The

Fruit Farm Stories

How Joshua Found His Affinity.—Broadway versus Buttercup Valley. Founded on Fact.
Written for Green's Fruit Grower by the Editor.



THE CITY GIRL ON A FARM.

A sturdy farmer bachelor was Joshua Barton, noticeable for his height, broad shoulders and an honest and intelligent face. His father and mother died when he was a boy, leaving Joshua a large and fertile farm. His sister Susan had ever been his housekeeper. She was remarkably efficient as general household manager. She was a woman of kindly instincts but like most energetic women possessed a sharp tongue. She was a widow with three children.

There were many attractive girls in the neighborhood but Joshua reached the age of 30 without having been in love. He was polite and attentive to all but had formed no serious attachment. Some said that the reason why he did not marry was that he was afraid to take his wife into the home where his sister reigned with a stern will. The good sister herself suspected that this was the reason why Joshua remained single, therefore she repeatedly offered to give up her home with Joshua whenever he was ready to marry.

Sisters as well as mothers are apt to be watchful and observing. This sister had recently noticed a change in Joshua. He was meditative, absent minded, and less talkative.

"What is the matter with you Joshua?" asked the sister. "You don't act natural. You aren't yourself. You used to be talking about the prospects of the apple or peach orchard, about the vineyard, or the strawberry plantation, but you seem to have lost interest in such things."

Joshua thrust his hands through his bushy hair, gazed for a moment out of the window in silence and replied: "I have something to tell you, Susan. I have held off for some time but now I will tell just how matters stand. When I went to New York last fall with that carload of potatoes, I went to Macy's big department store to see Billy Jones. Billy told me that I would find much to interest me in that great store, and that I should visit every floor. I started in at the basement where I found enough pianos, organs, tinware, crockery, old guns, swords, revolvers, pistols and enough other clap-trap to fill a dozen railroad cars. On the floor above I saw dainty clothing for ladies, jewelry, laces and furbelows of which I knew but little. I saw hundreds of pretty girls waiting on customers. These girls didn't look at me and I paid no attention to them. On the third floor I found carpets, rugs and the art department, filled with paintings. On the fourth floor I found the men's furnishing department filled with suits of men's clothing, overcoats and everything a man could wear, including shirts, collars, ties, etc. This department attracted me so I wandered about from one counter to another.

As I approached the counter where collars and neck ties were sold, I found myself gazing abstractedly into the eyes of a young woman who returned the look as earnestly as I gave it. You will think it queer when I tell you that the moment I saw this girl something whispered to me these words: Here is the girl who is to be your wife."

"Yes, I think it real queer. She was pretty I suppose," said Susan.

"That word pretty don't half tell the story. She wore a black dress with sleeves that came off at the elbows, leaving her arms bare. I noticed that the girl's hand and bare arms were being coddled or smoothed as a mother would smooth the face of a tired child, by another girl seated on a raised platform, but while I saw this, my eyes were still fixed upon the

face as at first, and her eyes were fixed upon mine. To me she had the face of a real good honest girl. Her eyes expressed sincerity and earnestness. The attitude of the young woman was that of one very tired, almost listless from overwork."

"I walked slowly to the counter, looked aimlessly around for a few moments, then said that I would like to see some collars. Having found the style I wanted, the girl inquired the number, referring to the size. I told her that I had forgotten, whereupon she picked up a tape measure, put her bare arms almost around my neck, as was absolutely necessary, and said the size was 16-1-2. I bought the collar. I had intended to visit other floors of the great store that day, but I seemed to be dazed, and in a few moments found myself on the ground floor at the door where they go out."

"You were dazed all right. It might almost be said that you were crazy," remarked Susan.

"I did not give much attention to the sale of potatoes the rest of that day, and slept but little that night. The next day I visited the store again and the collar counter. I told the girl clerk that I was pleased with the collar and wanted to buy another. I told her she would have to take my measure as I had forgotten the number, but she said that she knew that the number was 16-1-2, so no bare arms encircled my neck as before."

"It took me a long time to buy that collar, but finally the sale was completed, and the package put in my hand. Then I wandered about for a few moments and decided to make another call upon Billy Jones."



IN HARVEST TIME.

"Billy," I said, "there is a girl down stairs that I want you to introduce me to."

"Why how is this?" Billy asked. "Have you lost your heart?"

"I told him my experience and said to him that I was satisfied that this was the girl that providence had picked out as my wife. He smiled a little mean smile, and after some delay agreed to take me down and make us acquainted."

"You remind me of the old farmer I read about in 'Judge,'" said Billy.

"What about him?" I asked.

"The farmer called at a ready-made clothing house, looked over the bargains and asked, 'What time is it now?'"

"Twenty minutes after five," was the reply of the salesman. "What can I do for you?"

"I want them pants," said the farmer, leading the way to the window and pointing to a ticket marked, Given away at 5.10, but he didn't get the pants, and you won't get the girl."

"Not much was said at that time between us, but the next day I called again at the girl's counter and asked her to show me some neckties. I had great trouble in making a choice, and asked her many times which she thought was the most becoming. Every time I saw this girl I was more and more sure that I had met my fate, and, as far as I could see, my advances were not objectionable to the girl."

"I became reckless over buying collars and neckties. Every day for a week I called and bought something from that girl's counter. Then I hit upon a plan.

I would call at nearly the shutting up hour of the store, and ask if I might see her home. I didn't feel sure that this was the right thing to do in New York. I knew that it was about the only way a fellow could do in the country in order to get better acquainted with the girl to whom he feels attracted."

"Well, she said yes. By this time the girls of the other counters seemed to suspect what was going on, and were inclined to smile and watch me as I came each day."

"I am not surprised. My only wonder is that you were not ordered out of the building," remarked Susan.

"Soon we two were on our way down Broadway, then off on a side street, dodging here and there until at last we came to a large plain looking brick block. Here my girl friend stopped."

"Why you don't live here do you," I asked. "For I expected to find her living in a cottage covered with vines."

"Yes," she replied. "This is the only home I have."

"It can't be that your folks occupy the whole big building, I asked."

"No," she replied. "Myself and my chum occupy a little room on the eighth story, scarcely twelve feet square. This room does not look out upon the harbor, the North or East river, or the bay. Its windows simply give us a view of the stained brick walls. We cannot even see the sky from our little room."

"Then she bid me good-bye and I felt that I had been snubbed a little."

"I am surprised that you didn't force your way into the building. But very likely there were policemen around," said Susan.

"You must have wondered, Susan, why the sale of that carload of potatoes kept me in New York so long. What I am telling you will explain. For a week I did nothing but think of this girl and plan how I could become better acquainted with her, and how I could get her to be my wife. I found that she was, like myself, an orphan, that she came to New York five years previous, that she had trouble in finding work, that the wages she was getting were barely enough to keep her alive and clothed, and that her stay in the great store was working on her health. Then I told her of God's great open world full of sunshine in the country. I told her of the farm, of the grassy lane that leads down to the woodlands where the wild flowers grow, of orchards where the birds sing, of the meadows bright with daisy blossoms, of the low lands where the buttercups grow. I told her of the village church, the schoolhouse, and the neighbors. I ended by asking if she would marry me."

"Wasn't this sudden?" asked Susan. "No more sudden than the courtship of Jacob and Rachel. Read the 10th and 11th verses of Genesis, chapter 29, and learn that when Jacob first saw Rachel he at once fell in love with her and kissed her."

"Well, they didn't know any better so long ago," replied Susan.

"And there was Boas, who fell in love with Ruth at sight. If you knew your Bible better you wouldn't be so hard on me. Young people have fallen in love on the quick for ages past, and will do so for ages to come."

"Who would have thought you could have deceived the poor silly thing like that? Why didn't you tell her how hard we have to work and grind? Why didn't you tell her about harvest and threshing time, and boarding hired men? Why didn't you tell her about the highways filled with snow banks in winter, and full of mud every spring and fall. Why didn't you tell her how hard it is to get and keep a hired girl?" asked Susan.

"Well, I've been thinking of those things myself," replied Joshua.

...

From Broadway to Buttercup Valley.

Susan, the sister of Joshua, had both hands in the dough preparatory to baking pies, the later part of an afternoon, three months after Joshua's confession, when she heard a tapping at the kitchen door.

"Come in," she cried, for she would not raise her hands from the dough. The door opened gently and a frail girl, plainly but neatly dressed with muddy shoes, was standing on the threshold.

"I knocked a long time at the front door but received no response," said the stranger.

"Gracious me!" said Susan. "If you knew anything about country folks you would know that farm people don't live in the parlor. I never hear people when they come to the front door. Farm folks spend their lives in the kitchen. In the kitchen the women folks do their work, in the kitchen the men folks eat and spend their spare time. The front part of the house is for company. It is closed except on rare occasions, such as



SUSAN IN THE KITCHEN.

visits from the parson, marriages and funerals."

"Does Joshua Barton live here?" asked the girl.

"Of course he does, I supposed everybody knew that. He has lived here all the days of his life."

"I have come all the way from New York to see him," said the girl.

"Well, bless my soul! Be you the girl that he was telling me about, the girl that he got acquainted with in the big dry goods store in New York City?"

"Yes, I am the girl. I found no one waiting at the station. I have carried my satchel and walked all the way, and am almost ready to drop."

"Well do come in and rest yourself. What a frail creature. You look as though a little puff of wind would blow you away. And how wan and pale you be. It can't be that New York city is a healthy place. Here, take a cup of tea, this will brace you up a bit. And so you are the girl that my Joshua wants to marry."

"Yes," responded the girl meekly. "And you don't know nothing of farm life?"

"Joshua has told me of many pleasant things, of the shady lane that leads to the woods where the flowers blossom, the low lands where the buttercups are plenty, of the song birds in the orchard and berry field, and of the sunshine and full granaries. That is about all I know of the country."

"Well," said Susan, "it may be for the best that I tell you about the kind of life that farmer's wives and sisters lead. I get up at four o'clock in the morning, start the kitchen fire, skim the pans of milk, churn the cream into butter and get breakfast ready for Joshua and a lot of hungry hired men. After breakfast I take a few mouthfuls to eat, not eating with the others, as I have to wait on them, which takes all my time."

"Then I clear off the table, wash the dishes, slick up the house a bit, and set about getting dinner, which is the big meal of the day on the farm. Dinner must come off promptly at twelve, for the men want a little resting spell after eating, before the bell rings for work again at one o'clock. I stand over the hot stove baking and cooking, hurrying with all my might, and am ready to go out



RINGING THE BELL FOR DINNER.

and ring the bell for dinner at a quarter to twelve. While the men are eating dinner I wait on them as at breakfast. I don't have much appetite for eating myself. Few do who have scented the cooking all the forenoon. It seems to upset the stomach."

"After dinner I eat a few mouthfuls, clear off the table, set away things and try to get an hour to work in the garden, for Joshua and the men are too

busy to pay much attention to the kitchen garden. I have to cut short my garden work, which I like, to come in and get ready for supper. After supper I find plenty to do until eight or nine o'clock when I go to bed."

"Is this the way all farmers' folks live and work?" asked the city girl with a despondent look.



SUMMER TIME ON THE FARM.

"It is the way most farmers' wives live and work," replied Susan. "It isn't right, and yet farmers' profits are small and they must save money. There is no man on the farm who works as many hours as the woman in the farmer's kitchen. The men in the field have the cool breeze to fan them, their work varies from day to day, they have a good appetite for their meals three times a day, they take pride in their horses, cows, fine fruits and crops, and take pleasure in seeing them grow and develop daily, but the wife has few play hours; her work is never finished and she must constantly do over again what she did yesterday, last week, last summer, last year and all the years of her life."

"Where is Joshua now?" asked the girl. "He is down in the north lot superintending the digging of a ditch," replied Susan.

"I want to see him as soon as possible. I think I cannot stay on this farm. It seems to me that both Joshua and I have made a mistake. What shall I do with the bread making, butter making, gardening, the cooking of meats and other dishes, the caring for milk and cream and the one hundred other things that are necessary? I am but a poor weak girl used up with confinement in a great city store. I shall only be a drawback rather than a help to Joshua." Then there was a sob as the girl buried her face in her hands.

"Don't take on like that," said Susan. "Perhaps I have worried you a bit. Perhaps I shouldn't have told you as much of the truth as I have. I know that Joshua loves you and intends to make you his wife. Whatever Joshua decides to do is about the same as done. He has a will as you will discover, but he is a good man, well disposed, and he will make you a good, kind husband."

Then a heavy step was heard upon the steps outside the kitchen door and in walked Joshua. He wore blue overalls, a woolen shirt, with wide flowing woolen collar, without a necktie. His blue jean trousers were tucked in his bootlegs. His boots were heavy with mud. His face was streaked with perspiration. His hair needed cutting and brushing. On discovering the visitor he walked up to her and gave her a kiss.

"What a shame that you should have to walk from the station, and over such muddy roads. We are planning to have the roads repaired. I didn't think you were coming until the next train," said Joshua.

"I have decided to go back to New York," said the girl. "I didn't understand what it meant to be a farmer's wife. But your sister has told me all. I do not want to be a burden to you."

"You are going to do nothing of the kind," replied Joshua. "That sister of mine is a good woman. She has taken care of me during all these years, and thinks more of me than many mothers do of their own sons, but she has her faults."

So the girl from the city remained at the farm in Buttercup Valley. I am told that she made an excellent farmer's wife. Under the watchful care of her husband and his good sister she became strong and healthy. She soon learned to cook, to stew and to bake. But Joshua reformed this farmer's kitchen out of love for his city-bred wife. He introduced every labor-saving device that he could think of.

Previously the housekeeper must carry heavy pails and tubs of water on wash

days and at other times. This was changed by having running water enter the house from a spring on the hill. He used coal instead of wood. He built houses for his hired men, so that they could board themselves in their own homes. He produced a never-failing supply of fruit and vegetables, which is a great help to the housekeeper. He hired a man to work in the garden. He employed a domestic servant, who relieved his wife and sister of a large portion of their work. He repaired the highways. He bought horses and carriages in which to drive about with his family for health and recreation.

He built a broad piazza extending all the way across the front of his house and hung hammocks there. He opened the blinds of the big parlor windows to let in the sunshine. He changed the old stiff useless parlor into a big living room, with linoleum on the floor in place of carpet. Here he hung his guns and fishing rods over the fireplace. Here he welcomed his favorite dog and cat, smoked his pipe and received the visits of his friends without asking them to clean their feet before entering, as Susan had done. He tells me that his wife had something to do with these changes and reforms.

Therefore the coming of the city girl to Joshua's farm was a reformation not only to the girl, but to Joshua himself. I know that city people think country folks are queer, and that country people think city people have funny notions, but when the two classes get better acquainted they find that human nature is much the same everywhere, and will learn to like each other.

Joshua wrote me recently. It was this letter that inspired me to relate the incidents of his courtship. Read what he says:

"My dear friend: I must tell you of something that has happened. My wife's big brother has returned from Australia and has been spending several months with us. He is to marry my sister, Susan. He has bought the farm adjoining us, so we will have them for neighbors. Isn't this great?"

"Yours truly,

"Joshua Barton."



A RURAL WEDDING.

The Question of Marriage.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Myron B.

The one great cause of matrimonial failures is the lack of intelligent heart to heart talks between parents and children. As a whole children are well fed, well clothed, well educated in books, and then left to struggle with their social and marriage problems the best they can. What advice I have heard parents give is generally destructive to happiness. For instance, children are taught correct values on all commercial property. They are taught the art or science of keeping that property in its best condition and attractive form, yet marriage is called a "lottery," no wonder it is so much a game of chance when there is so little preparation for it. Young folks are taught to be very suspicious of all other young people. Society is rotten if this be necessary. There is too much time taken up discussing the weaknesses of humanity. I won't say of human nature, for human nature is all right if not abused.

It is as natural to love and want to be loved as it is to breathe. I am in favor of a great deal of friendship between young folks and very little love-making; thorough acquaintance and short courtship, rather early marriages. Let our boys be brought up with the fixed idea that if they want much loving they must look to their wives for it, and our girls

won't be troubled by long courtships and suitors who don't know their own minds. Let our girls be educated to this idea, to be a good wife and mother is the grandest work a woman can do. It is God's chosen work for her. And that to learn how to harmonize the conditions of her home so that no discords ever jar the outside world is to have the best of all learning. It should be the loving care and pride of parents to so teach children in their care what is demanded in the new home to be. The study of phrenology is a great help in studying character and how to make a successful marriage. God meant men and women to live together in love and harmony, and so they can if they only try. He never asked impossibilities.

How foolish for a mother to teach a very ordinary, plain girl, that if she can't marry above her station, not to marry at all. I have known such cases to turn out sorrowfully. Those we think the "lowly" often have more real and abiding happiness in life than the more showy and brilliant. In the more modest walks of life there is less temptation and far less discontent, where a woman must toil for common daily interests she thinks of mutual interests. And from the higher to the lower planes of life wherever husband and wife work for mutual interest and pleasure, there will be found no divorces. If the true home is the anchor of safety for our nation, can too careful attention be paid to the material which goes to make it? Men may be crowded out of their positions here and there by women who make a wrong use of their freedom—but it only adds to the miseries of life, and you will never see armies of men striving to fill the places of home makers (which is poor wit, but sad truth).

The Peach and the Sparrow.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by George Bancroft Griffith.

A little boy, called Jem Roberts, was set to weed in a gentleman's garden. While there, he saw some very fine peaches on a tree which grew upon a wall, and was strongly tempted to pluck one.

"If it tastes but half as nice as it looks," thought he, "how sweet it must be!" He stood for an instant gazing on the tree, while his mother's words: "Touch nothing that does not belong to you," came swiftly to mind. He withdrew his eyes from the tempting object, and with great diligence went on with his work. The fruit was forgotten; and with pleasure he now saw he had nearly reached the end of the bed which he had been ordered to clear. Collecting in his hands the heap of weeds he had laid beside him, he returned to place them in the wheelbarrow which stood near the peach tree. Again the glowing fruit met his eye, more beautiful and more tempting than ever; for he was hot and thirsty. He stood still; his heart beat; his mother's command was heard no more; his resolution was gone. He looked around; there was no one but himself in the garden. "They can never miss one out of so many," said he to himself. He made a step, only one; he was now within reach of the prize; he darted forth his hand to seize it, when, at the very moment, a sparrow from a neighboring tree called aloud, "Chep, chep," but which seemed to his startled ear to be "Jem, Jem." He sprang back to the wall, his hand fell to his side, his whole frame shook; and no sooner had he recovered himself than he went from the spot. In a short time afterward he began thus to say to himself: "If a sparrow could frighten me thus, I may be sure that what I was going to do was very wicked."

And now he worked with greater diligence than before, nor once again trusted himself to look on the fruit. The sparrows chirped again as he was leaving the garden, but he no longer fled at the sound.

"You may cry 'Jem, Jem,'" said he, looking steadily at the tree in which several birds were perched, "as often as you like; I don't care for you now; but this I will say, I will never forget how good a friend one of you has been to me, and I will rob none of your nests again."

O, may all the young watch and pray that they enter not into temptation, and ever remember the admonition: "Thou God seest me!"

It is best to let old troubles sleep; Why need to rouse them? you are happy, sure! But if one asks, "Art happy?" why, it sets The thoughts a-working. No, say I, let love, Let peace and happy folk along.

—Jean Ingelow.

Oh, the spring again is with us—
Balmy spring;
To his love the crow is calling—
Poor old thing!
And the robins on the twitter,
And the blue-jay on the flitter,
And the gobbling turkey gobbler
Has his fling.



What I Would Do If I Were Rich.

Poor people, or those of moderate wealth, who are compelled to economize, have queer ideas as to what they would do if they were very wealthy. Many who give away nothing and help nobody, think if they were possessed with a million dollars the first thing they would do would be to shovel out dollars in gifts to the orphans, the widow, and other unfortunates, as is shown in above illustration.

The man in the illustration is a poor man. He gives nothing now to charities. The illustration shows what he thinks he would do if he were rich. He thinks he would spread his money broadcast with a shovel.

Now what are the facts? What does the average man do when he suddenly becomes possessed with a million dollars? If he has done nothing for the poor, or for worthy cases, in his years of comparative poverty, the chances are he will do nothing for them when he becomes possessed with a million dollars.

The man with a million dollars finds his expenses are marvelously increased with his new style of living, and he often feels more necessity than ever of economizing.

The income from a million dollars to the millionaire seems but a trifle. At four per cent. interest it amounts to \$40,000 a year, and that amount could easily be spent in automobiles, steam yachts and a vacation in Europe, leaving nothing for sustaining an expensive home with a revenue of from ten to fifty servants.

I have known several rich men but I have not found them more free with their money than the average of mankind. Indeed, if anything, rich men are closer with their money matters than the average man. The chances are that this rich man would never have gathered together such a large amount of money if he was not careful in his expenditures, careful in making a bargain, and careful about giving money away. I do believe, however, that there is a withholding that tends to poverty, and that there is a system of giving away which enriches the giver. Illustration is kindly loaned by "Everybody's Magazine."

"Mr. Dooley" on the Fear of Death.

Th' most per'ous iv human occypations are usually th' lowest paid. An' why is this so? Is it because we're not afraid iv death? Faith, no, but because we don't know anything about it. We don't appreciate it. If our simple minds cud grasp th' subbick th' bravest man in th' wurruild wud be found under th' bed sobbing. It's there but it isn't there. It happens to iv'rybody but ye can't see it happen to ye'ersilf. Ye walk briskly up to it or maybe ye even run. Ye niver see it till it's too late an' thin 'tis too late to recognize it. 'Tis no good runnin' away fr'm it. Manny a man dodgin' a throlley car has been run over by an autymobil. Ye hide fr'm th' lightning an a mickrake lands ye. Ye avoid railroad trains an' boats an' scratch ye'er thumb with a carpet tack an' 'tis all over. Ye expect it fr'm wan side iv th' sthreet an' it comes fr'm the other. Ye think that it must be in th' block ahead an' ye make up ye'er mind to walk slow thin it steps up behind ye, slaps ye on th' back an' says: "Ye're wanted at headquarters." Ye'd bether come along peaceable." To which, havin' no further inthrest, ye make no reply. 'Tis thin fr' th' first time ye'd have an understandin' an' a fear iv death—if ye were alive. But ye are dead."

Evergreens need more care in planting than deciduous trees. The reason is that the sap of evergreens, being of a resinous nature will not flow afresh if dried out; or, at least, not so easily as the sap of deciduous sorts. The roots must never be allowed to dry.

"Boys, don't you wait fur suthin' to turn up. Ye might just as well go on an' set down on a rock in the middle o' thet thar medder with a pail 'twixt yer legs, an' wait for a cow to back up to ye to be milked."



HIPPODROME AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Frank S. Rowland, D. D.

We are now looking upon one of the most historic spots in the historic city of Constantinople, the Hippodrome. The building has long since crumbled into dust, only the site remains. This is like a great number of places in the Orient that are distinguished for their sites as well as their sights. The ancient Hippodrome was an oblong enclosure fourteen hundred feet long and four hundred feet wide surrounded by magnificent porticos adorned with statues of marble and bronze, and had a seating capacity of eighty thousand. It was used for chariot races, athletic sports and gladiatorial combats. Sometimes the seats were crowded with people, now assembled to glory in the triumphal procession of a returning conqueror, now to gloat over the burning of heretics and criminals who had been condemned to death by the flames. According to Lew Wallace's famous story of Ben Hur, his hero rode in the chariot race in this very Hippodrome and amid the plaudits of the people won the victory. That high red granite obelisk covered with hieroglyphics at the end of the square is called the Obelisk of Theodosius the Great. It was originally erected in the Temple of the Sun in Egypt in 1600 B. C. by a haughty king who inscribed on the stone a statement that he had "conquered the world," and that his "royalty was as firm as that of the gods of the sky." For two thousand years the obelisk remained in Heliopolis as a memorial to its builder, Thotmes III., but for the past sixteen hundred years it has stood here as a monument to the Emperor Theodosius, who brought it from Egypt as a trophy. In order to preserve his own memory the proud emperor caused his own profile to be carved on the base of the obelisk surrounded with courtiers, guards and dancing girls. These are in good condition.

The bronze "Serpent Column" in the center of the square, representing three serpents coiled around each other, once supported the tripod in the ceremonial services of the Pythian oracle at Delphi.

The Mosque of Ahmed, seen in the picture, is one of the two mosques in the world that has six minarets, (the other is situated at Mecca). The tall, graceful minaret of the mosque, often rising to the height of three hundred feet, takes the place of the church steeple and the campaniles or bell towers that are usually attached to cathedrals in southern Europe. About the center, overlooking the roofs of the houses and the adjoining streets, are balconies, sometimes only one, sometimes two, rarely three, protected by beautifully carved balustrades and sustained by brackets, from which the muezzin calls the Mohammedans to prayer. In Constantinople most of the minarets are of marble and other stones, as they were built by rich sultans as monuments to their own memory, but elsewhere such structures are of brick, coated with stucco, and kept neatly whitewashed.

Upon entering a Mohammedan mosque the shoes must be either taken off or one must put on a loose fitting slipper over his shoes, for "the spot on which thou standest is holy ground." The Mohammedan faith requires thirty-six prayers and sixteen quotations from the Koran, and the full ritual embraces ninety-nine prayers. If a mistake is made it is necessary for the worshiper to begin at the beginning and go over the entire list again. Most of the prayers are short and consist of the same mean-

ing expressed in different phrases: "Allah is great. I testify that there is no God but Allah, and Mohammed is His Prophet."

Lucullus Brought Cherries to Rome.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Thomas Milburn Upp, New York.

In Rome, two thousand years ago, there lived a youth, just entering upon manhood, by the name of Lucius Licinius Lucullus, who was destined to have his name written for all time in the history of his country, as politician, administrator and soldier. And yet, after two thousand years, who, outside of the exceptional scholar or the student fresh from his history, is able to tell of one single thing which Lucullus did? His great deeds, in office and in war, are buried between the covers of ponderous histories, read by one in ten thousand, and speedily forgotten by even that one.

There is one statement, however, which, once read, is never forgotten. The ruin of kingdoms, the winning of battles, the sack of cities may soon pass from memory. Not so the statement, whenever or wherever we first light upon it—"Lucullus brought the cherry to Rome." There, now, is something worth while! Tigranes and Mithridates—both! Tigranes and Mithridates are dead. They were considerable citizens in their day, no doubt, but they are obsolete issues now, while the cherry is a matter of the liveliest interest to several hundred millions of the descendants of the Europeans to whom Lucullus is said to have introduced it.

Now as a matter of fact, all who have studied Latin know that the part of speech known as the article—a, an, the—does not exist in that language, and what for many centuries was read to mean that Lucullus brought "the" cherry amounts to nothing more than a statement that he brought "a" cherry to Rome. Even so, the improved variety which he brought was such as to mark a revolution in the cultivation of the fruit and has kept horticulturists and nurserymen busy ever since.

A feast of Lucullus has, for nearly two thousand years, been a synonym for the utmost that could be imagined in the way of bringing the things which are delightful to eat, and this gastronomic artist added the cherry—or a particular cherry—for the perfection of his feasts. Not many of us can spend ten thousand dollars on a single meal as Lucullus is said to have done. But most of us can emulate his greatest work in spreading the cultivation of the cherry.

There are, among the varieties of cherry, two distinct species, generally known as the sweet and sour varieties, respectively. The former grows to be a very large tree and when the trunk is preserved from disease makes a fine cabinet wood. It is found native in the country between the Caspian and the Black seas. The stones of this cherry have been found though very rarely in the ruins of the latest of the lake dwellings of Switzerland, which means the tree was probably brought at the time of the western migrations of the Aryans, that wonderful people who in late prehistoric times came from the table lands of central Asia and became the ancestors of the modern white Europeans. Clearly this is not the cherry which Lucullus brought.

The so-called sour cherry has a fruit which has more acid and more of the distinct "cherry taste." Virgil, who was contemporary with Lucullus, speaks of the sprouts coming from the roots of cherries and in this he must have referred to the sour cherry, since the sweet varieties do not throw suckers from the roots. So it can hardly be that Lucullus absolutely introduced even this species which originates, curiously enough, in the identical region with the sweet cherry.

Many are familiar with the fact that seedlings of this cherry are apt to bear fruit exceedingly bitter, so as to be nearly, if not quite worthless, and it is probable that the fruit was held in little esteem until Lucullus brought from Asia Minor a greatly improved variety, from which our Dukes and Morellos have been derived. So if we forget the battles of Lucullus we can remember that he gave us a most delightful and beautiful fruit. As a matter of fact, histories of the future will deal less and less with tales of battle, murder and sudden death and more and more with the names and deeds of the men who bring comfort and benefit into our daily lives. The man who introduces a new and particularly delightful fruit has done that which deserves, and, in the days that are to come, insures his name a place in that enduring record which men shall wish to know.

As to which of the species we are to plant, the answer must be emphatically both. The flavor is "alike, yet different" and both are highly desirable. The sweet cherry, when planted in groves on large estates gives magnificent results in the way of beauty and there is no reason why this should not be more largely undertaken. The sour cherry can be adapted to situations hardly possible to any other profitable tree. No other tree can yield such satisfaction within the limits of the city or village lot.

It is well, as we go on with the stern business of life to cultivate a little sentiment of a right kind and whoever has the space should not be content with merely getting a certain amount of fruit to market. The interest, botanical and historical, in the two kinds of tree, is alone a sufficient warrant for planting both species. The bluejay has but one interest in the cherry. The intelligent planter should have more.

Speaking of the jay reminds me of the subject of our final word. Green's Fruit Book makes the excellent point that it is chiefly wormy fruits that are taken by the birds. This is so strictly in accordance with logic that it is impossible to doubt. The first to ripen are those attacked by worms. Not only is there no loss to the owner but the destruction of the worm is a benefit. The worm which is swallowed by a robin will have no children or grandchildren to infect the cherries of other years.

There is further, an ethical or, if you prefer, sentimental or poetical side to the question. Long before man recognized the value of the cherry, the birds were picking out the reddest and juiciest of the fruits and carrying them away to where the seeds might grow. Thus, through years and centuries and hundreds of centuries the work went on until the fruit was so perfected as to claim the attention of man. Let us not be ungrateful. For ages the birds were planting trees and perfecting the cherry for us. Let us each plant trees and grudge not a few cherries to the birds.

It is the opinion of the "State Register" that the retiring age of the average hen is three years. The following is a discussion of that idea: "We are asked how long a hen can be made profitable on the farm under ordinary conditions. As a rule, when a hen is three years of age it is time to let her go. She should then be placed on the retired list. We do not mean by this that she is past her days of usefulness, for she may not be, but, as a rule, she can no longer be made to pay. She is too old to serve on the table, and is probably too old to sell to anyone else to serve, but she may do to can. That is, she may be used for a canner hen."

A three-year-old hen is occupying room that ought to be given to a younger hen. Many will keep a hen the second year, but no person engaged in the egg business will accept a hen as a gift that has passed her second winter.

I'd like to lead a listless life, and live in Luckland,
Where silence sits and sweetness smiles on summer's sunny strand;
Where grace and grandeur, gown'd in green and golden glory, glow,
And flowers fling perfume afar, and fragrant fountains flow.
I fain would flee my fettered fate, with forms to fare and feel,
Who, ruling rich, with royal reign, through realms of rapture reel;
To swim and swish and swirl and swoon in swelling seas of song.
Nor reck the rough and rocky road that's rife with rue and wrong.
—Los Angeles "News."

Get Our Paint Book FREE

Learn how to KNOW Reliable Paint

Send for our FREE booklet, "Pure Paint," and learn how to know pure and reliable paint before you paint. A mistake in paint means not only the cost of the paint wasted, but the expense of removing it when it cracks, scales and checks and the additional cost of replacing it. Carter White Lead is absolutely pure and reliable. Every atom is paint. Carter gives any tint or color, covers more surface and gives longer wear than other paints. Sold by reliable dealers everywhere.

Send for our booklet, "Pure Paint" today. We will also send six beautiful and modern color schemes that are indispensable to the property owner about to paint his home.

CARTER

Strictly Pure

White Lead

Our booklet tells how to properly paint farm buildings, tells how to test white lead and detect adulteration. It will save you money. Sent Free. Don't paint until you get this book—

Carter Keeps Contain Full Weight of White Lead

CARTER WHITE LEAD CO.

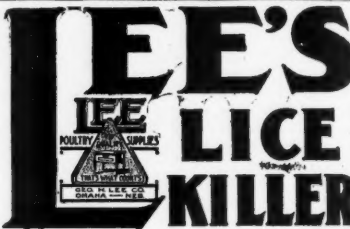
W. P. Station 33, Chicago

Factories: Chicago—Omaha.

"To Be Sure It's Pure, Look for CARTER on the Keg"



Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

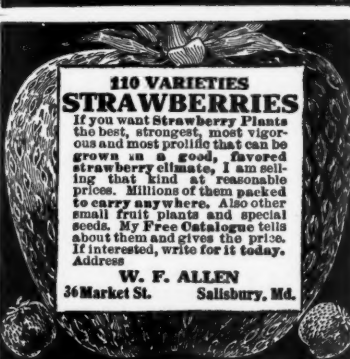


Don't be troubled with lice. Lee's Lice Killer kills lice and mites on poultry or hogs, by simply spraying it on roosts for poultry or on bedding for hogs.

It forms a vapor gas which penetrates the feathers of the poultry and the hair of the animals and kills all insects which are concealed therein. It is easily applied and but a few moments are involved in the operation.

It is absolutely harmless to fowls or beasts, but death to lice and mites. Used extensively by poultrymen all over the world and proves its worth by its results. Quart can 35c; 1 gal. 60c; 1 gal. \$1.00. Ask for free booklet of poultry helps.

Geo. H. Lee Co.
Omaha, Nebraska



110 VARIETIES STRAWBERRIES

If you want Strawberry Plants the best, strongest, most vigorous and most prolific that can be grown in a good strawberry climate, I am selling that kind at reasonable prices. Millions of them packed to carry anywhere. Also other small fruit plants and special seeds. My Free Catalogue tells about them and gives prices. If interested, write for it today. Address

W. F. ALLEN
36 Market St. Salisbury, Md.

Green's Fruit Grower

Increasing every month over last year in volume of business carried. And the class of business is steadily improving. Green's Fruit Grower and Home Companion is the oldest and largest horticultural journal in America. It has the confidence of every present patron and gives satisfaction to every new one by bringing results. See that it is on your list.

Last Year's Close May 20th. Rates 50 Cents Per Annum in Advance.

Never Misrepresented
Rochester, N. Y.



Guaranteed to skim closer than any separator in the world. Sold direct from the factory. We are the oldest exclusive manufacturers of hand separators in America. You save all agent's dealers' and even mail order house profits. We have the most liberal 30 DAYS TRIAL, freight prepaid offer. Write for it today. Our new low down, waist high separator is the finest, highest quality machine on the market; no other separator compares with it in close skimming, ease of cleaning, easy running, simplicity, strength or quality. Our own (the manufacturer's) guarantee protects you on every AMERICAN machine. We can ship immediately. Write for our great offer and handle new waist list first. Address: Box 1121, AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., HAINBRIDGE, N. Y.

Farming Department

The Old Home on the Creek.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Mary Babb.

How I long once more to go
To the old home on the creek,
Where so many years ago
Lived my mother kind and meek;
But long years she has been sleeping
In the churchyard by the road,
Heeding not the years' slow creeping,
While I bear life's heavy load.
Sometime, back again, I'll go,
To the old home, on the creek,
None there, will the stranger know,
While my mother's grave I seek.
Then some day they'll find me sleeping
By that lone and silent mound,
Heeding not the years' slow creeping,
For my mother I'll have found.

Did you oil the harness this spring and repair the threatened breaks? If not, an unexpected break may occur while you are terribly busy one of these days and then you are liable to swear and wonder why your luck has gone all wrong.

A cool summer hat, a smile on your face and an intimate acquaintance with nature will cause you to go twenty-two rounds a quarter long before the dinner bell rings and you'll not be looking at your watch every few minutes.

Some men who never have a horse with a sore shoulder never use a sweat pad at all. The pad will make a big collar fit a little better, sometimes, but it is better economy to have a collar that fits without the pad. The pad irritates and chafes some horses much more than a leather collar. If the hames are properly adjusted on the collar many horses may be saved sore necks and sore shoulders.

Every time the boy (or his father either) wins a premium, no matter what contest it is in, he stretches up a notch or two and begins to plan something bigger and better for next year. If he tries and fails and "comes" again he will probably come out all right. If he fails and quits,—well, he's just a "quitter" that's all. "Quitters" never oil the wheels of progress very much. Don't be a "quitter."

Put in a big gate at the corner of the garden so that a team and cultivator may be driven right through. Plant the early vegetables in a long row; the next earliest in another long row and continue the several crops throughout the season. Plant the rows far enough apart so that horse power may be substituted for hand hoeing. It usually happens that the wife and daughters are expected to take care of the garden. It is all nonsense to have a lot of small beds mounded up with a hoe. It makes the garden look like a small cemetery and a whole flock of freshly planted funerals had been unloaded.

If you don't like to cultivate the garden, let the hired man do it. Cultivate with two horses, even if a few plants are destroyed now and then in turning.

DR. TALKS OF FOOD.

Pres. of Board of Health.

"What shall I eat?" is the daily inquiry the physician is met with. I do not hesitate to say that in my judgment a large percentage of disease is caused by poorly selected and improperly prepared food. My personal experience with the fully-cooked food known as Grape-Nuts, enables me to speak freely of its merits.

"From overwork, I suffered several years with malnutrition, palpitation of the heart, and loss of sleep. Last summer I was led to experiment personally with the new food, which I used in conjunction with good rich cow's milk. In a short time after I commenced its use, the disagreeable symptoms disappeared, my heart's action became steady and normal, the functions of the stomach were properly carried out and I again slept as soundly and as well as in my youth.

"I look upon Grape-Nuts as a perfect food, and no one can gainsay but that it has a most prominent place in a rational scientific system of feeding. Any one who uses this food will soon be convinced of the soundness of the principle upon which it is manufactured and may thereby know the facts as to its true worth." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Potato and Corn Products.

Starch forms the basis of gigantic lines of manufacture. The potato crop of New York state formerly furnished a large part of the raw material for the starch industry, but to-day the corn crop furnishes most of the world's supply. From starch, glucose is made. Glucose is a pure, wholesome, healthful food, which enters into food products consumed daily in most homes. Glucose sugar is extensively used in the manufacture of high-grade wines and beer because it is sweet and does not revert or "go back to sugar." It does not have a granular crystal of its own and, therefore, when corn sugar is once dissolved it stays dissolved and remains in the liquid instead of settling to the bottom, as would be the case with cane or beet sugar. Glucose does not have a flavor of its own and therefore lends itself readily for blending purposes. For this reason glucose is often abused by improper adulteration.

Commercial preserving and canning establishments use large quantities of glucose and glucose sugar. Some of the cheapest and some of the very best candy is manufactured largely from glucose and glucose products.

Starch also furnishes the basis for dextrine and dextrose manufacture. Dextrose is frequently used in the preparation of special foods for infants and invalids, as it is easily assimilated and digested and is also nourishing.

Dextrine is a sticky substance such as you can find when you have licked a postage stamp. Dextrine enters into many glutinous compositions where adhesiveness is desired, such as in the manufacture of gum paste, british gum, library paste, gummed paper and in the manufacture of envelopes, paper bags, boxes and by proper blending, also veneering. A dextrine composition is also used as a mordant in stamping figures and colors in the manufacture of gingham and calico.

Many of these industries related to corn and other cereal crops will be demonstrated at the National Corn exposition.

Most homes and many lines of business find some of these products entering into everyday use.

The Oat Crop Valuable.

The oat crop comes very close to the wheat crop in its relation to our human food problem. Hundreds of hungry people depend upon the oat crop to start them off for the day's work—furnishing a breakfast food, that may be had in many forms, that is wholesome and strengthening. Some of the largest cereal mills require a train load of oats for each day's grind. Last year the oat crop was light. There was too much hull and but little meat in the oat. Live stock find it a poor ration and the cereal mills find it expensive to mill. The cereal mills will demonstrate the manufacture of food products at the Corn Exposition.

The food problem is one of our most serious problems. Hunger dwarfs the child, stunts the growing boy and girl and drives grown people into anarchy. Increased yields mean cheapened production. All the world shares an equal interest in the matters of our daily food supply and its cost. This cost is largely determined by a few fundamentals in crop production, that will be made an important part of the educational campaign leading up to the National Corn Exposition.

Making Hay.

Many farmers try to get their hay too dry before drawing to the barn, thereby losing much, especially if it is a wet season. The two important factors in the rapid handling of hay are a good hay tedder and a tight, well-matched barn in which to put the hay. In the morning ted at 10 o'clock, and at 4 p. m., if the day has been good, rake and draw or, better, if the weather is not too catching, bunch and let stand over night, opening the bunches an hour or two before drawing. By this method, if there has been no rain on the hay, and it has been put in a tight barn, it will keep perfectly. This does not apply to immature grass or to alfalfa, which will need much more drying.—"Rural New Yorker."

There was an old man with a beard,
Who said, "It is just as I feared;
Four larks and a wren,
Three owls and a hen
Have all built their nests in my beard."

THE BEST CREAM SEPARATOR

AND THE DIFFERENCE IN CREAM SEPARATOR ADVERTISING.

All separator advertisements seem very much alike to the average reader, who is at a loss what to make of them and how best to attempt guessing which may be the best machine, where all claim to be the best and all appear to be about everything that could be asked for.

THE EXPLANATION AND THE SOLUTION ARE TO BE FOUND IN THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DE LAVAL AND OTHER CREAM SEPARATOR ADVERTISING.

The De Laval Company has always stuck to the old fashioned plan of having its advertising written in its own offices, by the men who make and sell its machines and have been doing so for years, and who know no more about advertising than to describe as simply and best they can the merit and efficiency of the machines they offer to the public.

Practically every other separator concern of any consequence has its advertising composed and in great part "invented" by professional agencies and hired advertising writers, located in the big cities, who could not themselves tell the difference in looks between a cream separator and a corn sheller, and who take up the advertising of everything that comes to them, from needles to automobiles, for anybody able to pay for their services, just as does the lawyer for any client who comes along, whether the case is good or bad and the client right or wrong.

It is up to these professional composers of prose, poetry, fiction and romance in an advertising way, and the professional artists who work with them in illustrating their productions and putting them into showy and attractive shape, with their wide knowledge of what "takes" with the public generally, to claim the utmost their prolific brains can evolve for the separators they are retained to advertise.

What these professionalists all do know, or are at any rate first told, of cream separators is that the DE LAVAL machines and the advertising descriptive of the DE LAVAL machines are the ESTABLISHED STANDARDS by which their advertising productions must be measured, and MUST ENLARGE upon in some way, or else they will stand little show of drawing any business for their patrons.

As a result, the biggest advertising claims are frequently made for the poorest and trashiest separators. The biggest advertising done and the biggest claims made are by jobbing and "mail order" concerns who don't even make their own separators at all, but simply buy them where they can buy them cheapest, and who are almost invariably selling a machine which has already proved a business failure once or twice before under a different name and a different coat of paint.

When the DE LAVAL claim was justly made of saving \$10.- per cow every year for its users one of the poorest and cheapest separators ever produced put out a claim of saving \$15.- in the same way, and since then another has come along and made it \$20.- The next may as likely make it \$25.-

BUT IT IS THE MACHINE AND NOT THE ADVERTISING THAT SKIMS MILK POORLY OR PERFECTLY AND LASTS TWO YEARS OR TWENTY YEARS AFTER THE BUYER HAS PUT HIS MONEY INTO IT, AND THAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE DE LAVAL AND OTHER CREAM SEPARATORS, SMALL AS THE DIFFERENCE MAY SEEM IN THE ADVERTISING CLAIMS MADE.

The 1908 DE LAVAL catalogue—to be had for the asking—is an educational text book of separator facts, of interest to all who read and think for themselves.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

42 E. MADISON STREET
CHICAGO
1213 & 1215 FIFTH ST.
PHILADELPHIA
DRUM & SACRAMENTO STS.
SAN FRANCISCO

General Offices:
165-167 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

173-177 WILLIAM STREET
MONTREAL
14 & 16 PRINCE STREET
WINNIPEG
107 FIRST STREET
PORTLAND, OREG.



HEN 22 YEARS OLD.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I have enclosed photo and affidavit which may interest the readers of your poultry department. As you will see by the affidavit the hen is about 22 years old. She is still healthy and vigorous and lays about three (3) eggs a week from April to October, but she has never wanted to set.

She has the coloring and markings of a Brown Leghorn, but is of the old Creeper breed. The feathers on under side of body clear the ground, when she is in upright position, by about two (2) inches.

She will frequently crow, when the male bird has been kept from the flock for some time.—Clarence P. Dorrance, Mich.

How to Tell Fresh Eggs.

At this season of the year, when eggs are so popular an article of food, it is well to know how to test an egg to determine whether the statement, "strictly fresh" may be depended upon. A writer in "What to Eat" gives some general suggestions on the subject that are worth bearing in mind. He says that a new laid egg placed in a vessel of brine, made in the proportion of two ounces of salt to one pint of water, will at once sink to the bottom. An egg one day old will sink below the surface, but not to the bottom, while one three days old will swim just immersed in the liquid. If more than three days old the egg will float on the surface, the amount of the shell exposed increasing with age. If two weeks old, only a little of the shell will dip in the liquid. A pail of any kind of water, however, affords a convenient medium for testing eggs. A real fresh egg will sink; one that is not so fresh will topple around, apparently standing on its end; one that is spoiled will float. The shell of a fresh egg looks dull and porous, while that of an old egg appears thin and shiny. When shaken, a stale egg will rattle in the shell.

FLY TO PIECES.

The Effect of Coffee on Highly Organized People.

"I have been a coffee user for years, and about two years ago got into a very serious condition of dyspepsia and indigestion. It seemed to me I would fly to pieces. I was so nervous that at the least noise I was distressed, and many times could not straighten myself up because of the pain.

"My physician told me I must not eat any heavy or strong food and ordered a diet, giving me some medicine. I followed directions carefully, but kept on using coffee and did not get any better. Last winter my husband, who was away on business, had Postum Food Coffee served to him in the family where he boarded.

"He liked it so well that when he came home he brought some with him. We began using it and I found it most excellent. While I drank it my stomach never bothered me in the least, and I got over my nervous troubles. When the Postum was all gone we returned to coffee, then my stomach began to hurt me as before and the nervous conditions came on again.

"That showed me exactly what was the cause of the whole trouble, so I quit drinking coffee altogether and kept on using Postum. The old troubles left again and I have never had any trouble since." "There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The Papa Hen.

The mamma hen sits up in a nest
An' pretty soon they's an egg,
But the papa hen he swells his chest
And kicks the sand wif his leg.

I bet you if I was the papa hen,
So han'some an' big an' stout,
I'd lay eggs once in a while, an' then
Have somethin' to holler about.
—Leonard H. Robbins, "Jersey Jingles."

Poultry Notes.

The hens and the poultryman, both need plenty of grit.

Skim milk is all right for spring and summer poultry feed.

Up to date the best breed of poultry has not been discovered.

Don't forget that the hens stand next to the dairy cow as a product of farm income.

An exclusive diet of corn will prevent hens from laying; so will an "exclusive" diet of anything else.

The breeder who wants to build up a reputation for the vigor and constitution of his flock, will not feed them on an exclusive corn diet.

Demand vitality in your fowls in reference to feathers and fancy points. Vitality and vigor must be the base upon which success is built.

It is a mistake to have the roof of the hen house too high. By making a movable ceiling for the houses, we can lessen the air space over our hens in cold weather and greatly lessen the expense of keeping them. When winter comes, put this ceiling up; the next spring take it down. Result—comfort, eggs, more money, everything all right.

Good, clean sod dirt is better than road dust for the hens to dig in. Cut up some fresh turf, leaving the earth on the sods, and now and then take a piece a foot or so square into the house. How the hen will dig in it. They will find something to eat in the chunk, and they will use the loose earth to scratch their backs with.

Care of the Setting Hen.

It is the custom of most poultry keepers to set the hen where she has her nest and becomes broody. This method will be a source of annoyance and loss to those who follow it unless the hen is shut off to herself. Other hens will crowd into her nest to lay, and as a consequence there will be broken eggs, and probably the hen will abandon the nest and leave the eggs to chill.

It will be more satisfactory if the poultry raiser will provide a separate apartment for the setting hens. A house or room built for this purpose is advisable. If this cannot be provided, it will be a wise plan to put woven wire around the nests in a certain part of the hen house and use these nests only for the setters. When a hen becomes broody let her set on the nest a day or two, then remove her to the place where a nest has been prepared. To prevent the mites from bothering her, it would be a good plan to dust her thoroughly with insect powder. If she is nervous, it would be best to let her set on several china eggs for a day or so. If she shows no inclination to leave her new nest, then the imitation eggs may be removed and a setting of genuine eggs put beneath her.

Water, corn and grit should be kept near so she may not be compelled to stray away for food and forget her duty. If she does not return to her nest in a reasonable time, gently chase her to her place. Should there be several setting hens off their nests at the same time, be sure to see that each goes back to her own nest. The hen that does not willingly come from her nest for feed should be removed once a day to air the eggs. She should be dusted once a week with insect powder to keep the mites away. If any of the eggs are broken, remove the shells from the nest and wash the other eggs with warm water if they are soiled. When the eggs begin to hatch, put some kind of crate or screen over the nest so that the hen will not leave her nest with the first two or three chickens hatched and leave the others to chill and die in their eggs.

Limewater Method.

The commonest and oldest preservative is limewater. A few lumps of quicklime are slaked in a large vessel of water, and after the excess of lime has settled out the clear liquid is poured over perfectly fresh eggs in a clean jar. A very small amount of the slaked lime may then be added to replace the lime which will be separated out by the action of the air. After a few days a thick crust will form on the surface, which should not be disturbed, for it prevents evaporation and excludes the air. Some add salt to the limewater and claim it improves the quality of the eggs. Limewater preserved eggs will keep well and are serviceable for all purposes excepting to fry; the yolks not holding up well

and the eggs being apt to become mushy. There is a great tendency for the white to become watery, but this does not render the egg unwholesome. They are just as serviceable for baking and for other purposes as fresh eggs, excepting that the whites cannot be beaten. The great advantage of this method is the ease with which lime may be obtained, as it is readily accessible in the most remote places.

The other common preservative is water glass. This is diluted with from ten to twenty parts of water, but even greater dilutions will serve when the eggs are to be kept for a short time only. We have observed that the stronger the water glass solution the less apt the yolks are to break when fried. Water glass gives better results than limewater, but is difficult to obtain and quite expensive away from commercial centers. It should be given the preference wherever available, although very fair results can be obtained with limewater. One lot preserved in five per cent. water glass solution was still in very good condition the following March.

It is absolutely essential that eggs for preserving must be perfectly fresh. They should be preserved within twenty-four to thirty-six hours after being laid. It is not safe to preserve eggs whose history is not known, such as those obtained from dealers. By following one of these formulas a fall and winter supply of cheap eggs may be had which is fully as serviceable for most purposes as high-priced fresh eggs, and which will not have that peculiar stale taste so characteristic of shipped cold-storage eggs.—A. E. Vinson.

Reply to E. C. Holmes, New York.—I do not know of any incubator through which the hen does the hatching, and do not see how the mother hen and the mother incubator could be combined. I have heard about the poultry writer you speak about, but know nothing of his method. Only one blade is intended to be sent with the razor. I do not know of any commission house I can recommend you, as we do not have any dealings with them.

TO DEPARTING DAY.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Albert Rosenvear.

The dying day draws slowly to its close, its glory's past and soon 'twill be no more. Although its sun will light another shore And carry gladness to the blushing rose. O dying Day, thy sun has seen the woes Of life, that find their source in ancient spore.

Of evil dropped on time's remotest shore.—And now departing daylight from us goes. Farewell O Day! would that tomorrow'd be As full of life and light as thou hast been, An aureole among the birds of time, More fair than any which the world has seen.

Oh take me with you to your own fair clime, To-morrow's not, and you alone knew me.

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Made of Trinidad Lake Asphalt—the greatest weather-resister known.

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THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY

Largest producers of asphalt, and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.

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From 1 to 40 H. P. Send for catalogue.
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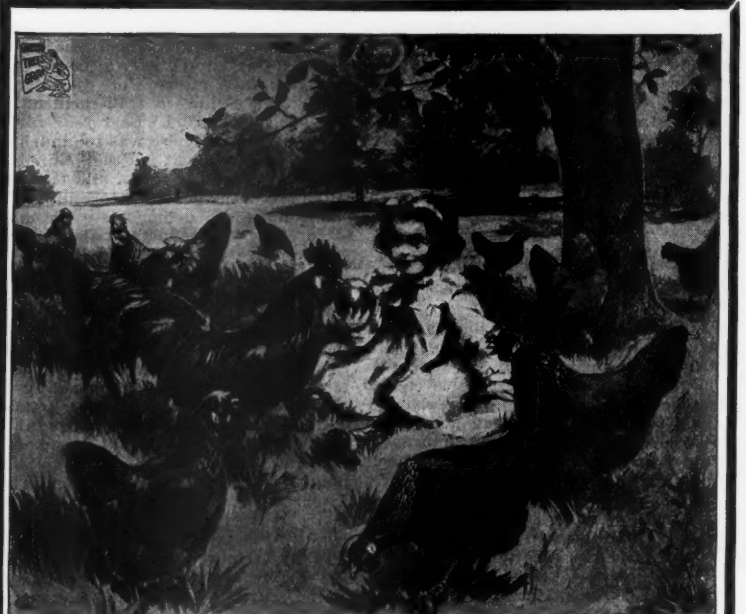
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GREATEST POULTRY PAPER in Pennsylvania—26 to 32 pages, one year, and 10 colored Poultry Post Cards, 25 cents.
G. Monthly Herald, Beaver Springs, Pa.

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Light, strong and serviceable. Is furnished with Plow, Shovel, Rake, Weeder and Wrench—all interchangeable. Weight 17 pounds—light enough for a child. The best implement made for work in garden. Write for price and finely illustrated pamphlet No. 1228
PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., CANTON, ILLINOIS



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has purchased birds from GREEN'S POULTRY FARM.

Green's poultry has gone into every state and territory. We breed only three kinds, BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK, WHITE WYANDOTTE, and SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN. These seem to us to be the most popular of all breeds of poultry. Do not delay sending in orders for birds, and eggs for hatching. Look at the above picture of our Green's Brown Leghorns and tell us whether there is anything more attractive about the home than a nice lot of pure bred poultry. We have been improving these breeds for about ten years.

PRICE OF BIRDS OF ALL BREEDS: Cockerels, \$2.00, \$3.00, and \$5.00 each; Pullets, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 each; Trios, \$6.00, \$8.00 and \$10.00. We ship no cull birds. The lowest priced birds offered are standard bred, practically as good for breeding purposes as the higher priced birds. The \$5.00 birds offered are the pick from the flock containing the largest percentage of standard points and therefore commanding a higher price since it makes them eligible for show purposes.

PRICE OF EGGS FOR HATCHING FOR ALL BREEDS: From good breeding pens best breeding pens, \$2.00 per 13. While we do not guarantee the fertility of our eggs we are willing to replace all settings from which the purchasers receive less than six chicks, at half the price paid.

GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.



SMALL FRUIT DEPARTMENT

The Strawberries.

The season for Nature's most delicious berry is now in full swing. Baskets of richest red strawberries fill the vendors' stands and the housewife is spending all her extra pennies to supply them to the family table. What is more, this early spring fruit seems to have reached the height of its perfection, so that even the very first offerings have the flavor of the ripe field fruit, and its service is hailed with quite as much pleasure as it will be a month hence, when strawberries are plucked fresh from the sun-filled June garden.

Nor do these luscious looking berries require fixing or doctoring to increase their delightful taste. Sufficient unto themselves, their popularity nevertheless has resulted in countless attractive ways of preparing them, and as many fetching methods of presenting them to laggard appetites.

As to the service of the fruit itself, the simplest and withal smartest way of of-

an experimental vineyard for the Middle Atlantic states.

The department has set aside ten acres on the Vineland Grape Juice company's farm for this purpose. The plot will be under the control of Prof. Husman, viticulturist, and Mr. Scheer, pathologist, of the department, assisted by Dr. E. B. Voorhees, of the New Jersey Experiment Station.

It is the intention to cultivate some fifty varieties of grapes to determine the very best to raise in these states. The department will also experiment on the manufacture and preservation of grape juice in the company's factory, with a view of making a perfect juice.

Handling Currants and Gooseberries.

By F. W. Greenwood.

Do not plow near the currants and gooseberries in the spring. Use the cultivator around them, something to cultivate shallow.

We have succeeded exceedingly well with currants and gooseberries on clay soil and have found that they succeed best to have the soil plowed up to them in the fall, and then shallow cultivation in the spring. The currant and gooseberry will amply repay an abundant application of coarse manure, if on clay soil. Leave it on top, do not plow it under but let it serve for a mulch. It pays to take out a great deal of the old wood and leave the bushes open. Prune out



Here is a strawberry picking scene on S. W. Funk's fruit farm. The season when the strawberries are ripe is a busy time. Every moment must be made the most of, for the fruit is perishable and must be boxed and sold immediately. The berry boxes and crates must be purchased and ready in advance. Rainy days are apt to intervene which makes the picking and selling all the more difficult, as the berries get over ripe and the rain makes them softer.

fering it is as the first course at dinner or lunch, to take the place of soup or broth. In this case only the largest berries are purchased. These are thoroughly freed from all sand and grit, and with the hulls and stems left on, eight or ten strawberries are heaped in pyramid shape on a dainty bit of china around a cone mound of finely powdered sugar. A single berry rests on top of this mound.

Care of Blackberries.

A writer in "Farmers' Home Journal" gives very plain and concise directions for setting and caring for a patch of blackberries and no one with a plot of ground should be without this healthful and delicious fruit, which can be put to so many uses and which is nearly always sure to make a crop.

The essential point in growing blackberries successfully is a moist soil, not one in which water will stand, but one rich enough in humus to hold sufficient moisture to carry the plant through the growing season. The writer quoted says: It is usually best to plant the blackberry bushes in the fall, setting the smaller growing kinds 4 by 7 feet apart, and the larger varieties, 6 by 8 feet. Thorough cultivation throughout the season will help in a material degree to hold the moisture necessary to perfect a good crop. The soil should be cultivated very shallow, so as not to disturb the roots. Breaking the roots starts a large number of suckers which have to be cut out and dropped.

Blackberries, like dewberries and raspberries, bear but one crop on the cane. That is, canes which spring up one year, bear the next year. From three to six canes are sufficient to be kept in each hill. The superfluous ones should be thinned out as soon as they start from the ground. The old canes should be cut off, soon after fruiting, and burned.

Uncle Sam to Embark in Culture of Grape.—Vineland, N. J.—Final papers were signed to-day by Secretary Wilson, of the United States Agricultural Department, for the establishment here of

the center of the bushes so as to allow the young shoots to come up in the center. The new growth in gooseberries has a tendency to shoot from the outside of the bushes and when laden with fruit, they lay on the ground and are in the way of hoe and cultivator.

Our bushes are planted between the trees and in the tree row. Two bushes are enough. Do not plant between old trees but in a young orchard so as to allow them to get a start before the trees get too large. The Whitesmith we consider to be the best gooseberry. The fruit is large and it is a very heavy bearer with us.

Myself and family have moved to an old farm much as the editor of Green's Fruit Grower did 25 or 30 years ago. We find many problems and need much advice and encouragement. There are old fruit trees of apple and pear, etc. The fruit is not of the best. What can I do with them outside of pruning, spraying and cultivating? Should I graft them to better varieties? How can the white mulberry be propagated? Can it be grafted on the black mulberry?

C. A. Green's Reply: I would graft at least a few of the apple and pear trees. Scrape off the rough outside bark. Mulberries can be grafted upon any kind of mulberry, but such grafting is much more difficult than grafting the apple or pear.

Reply to J. H. Dunn, of Iowa: I will say that I never have seen plants, trees or vines injured by mulching them with coal ashes. If the trees have been injured in this way there must have been wood ashes mixed with the coal ashes. To guard against this do not apply the ashes against the bark of the trees.

The little green rose bug which so many complain they cannot destroy, I by accident, found that soapuds will instantly kill them. They shrivel and turn black almost on the instant. If this will be of help to anyone I shall be very happy to know it.—Mrs. Ida Sannier, Robe, Wash.

How a girl hates to have all her girl friends admire the man she admires!

Complaints About Poor Paint

The time to complain to your painter about the paint he uses is *before he puts it on the house.*

The man who pays the bill should not shirk the responsibility of choosing the paint. True, the painter ought to know paint better than the banker, the professional man or the merchant, and if he is a genuine, trained painter, he does know. The trouble is, the houseowner often deliberately bars the competent, honest painter from the job by accepting a bid which he ought to know would make an honest job impossible.

Inform yourself on paint, secure your bids on the basis of Pure White Lead and Pure Linseed Oil, and then (quite important) *see that you get them.*

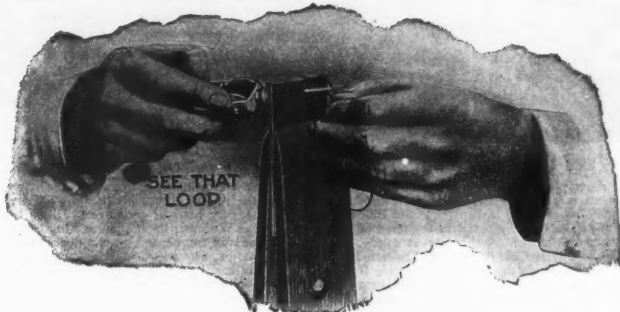
The purity of White Lead can be definitely determined even by the novice, in two minutes. A blowpipe is needed, but we will supply that instrument free to anyone interested in painting, together with instructions for its use; also a simple and direct treatise on the general subject of painting, written especially for the layman.

Ask for "Test Equipment" to

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in whichever of the following cities is nearest you:

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The Farmer's Sewing Awl

PATENTED MARCH 28, 1905.

This newly patented sewing awl is the handiest little farm tool invented. It is practically a harness sewing machine. It makes a lock stitch and does away with old-fashioned bristles with "waxed ends" for sewing leather. It will sew through any thickness of leather green or dry. You can use it as a surgical instrument in sewing up wounds, such as wire cuts in stock.

It will sew canvas, carpets, rugs, shoes, gloves, etc. It is fine for women's use in tying comforters, etc. Every awl is supplied with both a straight and curved needle, grooved and fitted with an eye for the thread like a sewing machine needle. The handle carries the extra tools, so they are not easily lost. Handy to carry in the pocket.

NOTE—After thread has been forced clear through the leather release the thread spool as shown in the illustration, and draw out twice the amount of thread as will cover distance you intend to sew, leaving needle stationary until thread has been drawn out. Then withdraw the needle, holding the thread rather firmly in left hand, merely allowing enough thread to go back to release needle to start new stitch. Proceed as in cut.

OUR OFFER. Send us \$1.50 and we will send you the Sewing Awl, postpaid, and advance your paid subscription to January 1, 1910, from the date it expired or expires.

Address, GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

THE VACANT COT.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Ella J. Rothrock.

The robins sing in early spring
At morning's golden dawn;
And through the trees on ev'ry breeze
Float dreams of days now gone.

Beside the door, just as of yore,
The froglets croak at eve;
The night-winds sigh through oak trees high
The night birds sadly grieve!

The by-gone years bring bitter tears
In pain and grief to start;
Sad memory so bitterly
Now penetrates my heart!

Dear Mr. Green: Your journal was an entering wedge when I wanted my overworked husband to leave the strenuous city life and buy a fruit farm. One year of the journal did it. We bought a fine farm last summer in the apple belt of northern Michigan and we will be there from May 1st to Nov. 1st.

Perhaps you remember sending us one hundred trees. The trees are planted and not many died. The peach trees did the best. They look large and thrifty. The order was placed for 1906. And I wonder if you remember an old subscriber of yours who died in 1886 in Canada?—Mr. John Knowlson, Lindsay, Ontario?—He was my step father and as a child I remember his ordering many trees, grape vines and shrubs from Rochester, N. Y. He had fruit about his town house, and acres of grapes at his summer place, on a lake near Lindsay. He also used to take Green's "Fruit Grower." I remembered it when I wanted my husband to make a change from the grind of city life to benefit us all. We have four small children and the summers up north help them so much.—Mrs. S. M. Morgan, Mich.

A Chicago man who was accepted after proposing 365 times in one year has applied for a divorce, after three months of married life, on the ground of repeated cruelty. There is only one way, it seems, for a girl to get rid of that sort of a fellow.—Pittsburg "Despatch."

Fashion Book Free!

I want to send you my handsome new book showing over 400 of the latest styles with illustrated lessons on cutting and dressmaking. I will agree to sell you all the patterns you want for 5 cents each. They are the same patterns you have always paid 10c and 15c for at the stores, made by the same people, and correct in every detail.

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My Special Offer.

Send me 25 cents and I will send you *The Home Instructor* for two years and will send my big fashion book to you free. I will also agree to sell you any pattern you want thereafter for 5 cts. I can sell them for 5 cents because I buy them by the thousand and don't make any profit. I don't want the profit, I want your subscription to *The Home Instructor*. You will save many times the cost of my offer in a year. Write to-day. A. OTIS ARNOLD, Dept. 34 Quincy, Ill.

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\$200 to \$500 EACH MONTH selling The Minute Butter Churn. Will make the highest grade sweet creamery butter from cream or milk fresh from the cow in less than 5 minutes. A mechanical wonder. Use it yourself and every owner of a cow will buy one from you. Used and recommended by the most noted dairy experts. FREE churn to workers. Address, **MINUTE CHURN CO., 108, Cincinnati, O.**

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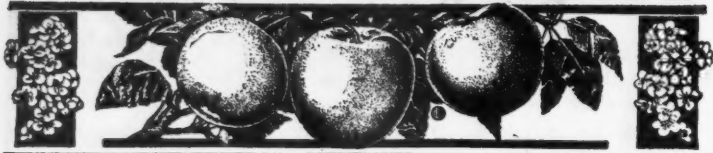
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THE APPLE SPECIALIST



THE HOME OF THE BALDWIN APPLE TREE.

The above photograph was taken on the spot where the first Baldwin apple tree stood for many years. A monument has now been erected on the spot as is shown in the photograph, near Boston. Many places have been claimed as the birthplace of the Baldwin apple. After fifty years of controversy it has been settled that the Baldwin originated in the town of Wilmington, near Woburn, by Benjamin Thompson. The Baldwin was first known as the Pecker apple, because the tree was frequented by woodpeckers. It was named Baldwin after Col. Loammi Baldwin, a Revolutionary soldier, who was a most enthusiastic admirer of the variety, and was the first to propagate it largely, and thus may be called the introducer of the Baldwin apple to the world at large. We first hear of the Baldwin apple February 13, 1784, when Mr. Baldwin presents his compliments to his friends and begs them to accept a gift of handsome red fruit. The Baldwin has been known under various names, as is the case with many popular varieties, known in one locality by one name and in another locality by another. Thus the Baldwin was at one time called the Butter apple.

J. H. Hale on Thinning Fruit.

Thinning the fruit on the trees was strongly advocated. The fruit should be left not closer than six inches apart. More bulk and better peaches will be secured. The season for Elbertas can be extended 10 days or so by thinning. Mr. Hale recommended orchardists, who grow Elbertas extensively, to divide their orchards into three parts and to thin one lot to eight inches apart, another to six inches and to leave the balance unthinned.

Peaches should be left on the trees until well grown and matured before harvesting. A full developed peach will carry as well as a green one and be worth much more. All the peaches on a tree should not be picked at once. The trees should be gone over three or four times to secure the fruit at the proper stage for shipment. Handle the peaches tenderly. Have the baskets smooth on the inside and not too large. Use spring wagons. Employ women for grading and packing as they can be depended upon more than men. Have every package the same from top to bottom. In the words of Mr. Hale, "Have the peaches right and make the people pay for it."

Mr. Hale plants his permanent trees 20 feet apart. Between these rows are planted early bearing peaches and these are left until two crops are taken from them; they are then removed. In regard to peach yellows, Mr. Hale advised pulling the tree the moment the disease is discovered as there is no other remedy. As a fertilizer for peaches, Mr. Hale uses 1,200 to 1,500 pounds of raw ground bone and 400 to 600 of muriate of potash per acre, with cover crops in addition. On parts of the orchard that need it, nitrate of soda is applied during the growing season.

White peaches are favored by Mr. Hale as they are better flavored than yellow ones and bring more money in his markets. If the Canadian market does not want white peaches, the consumers should be educated to appreciate them. Among the best of the white peaches is the Belle of Georgia. It is very productive and a good shipper and has been found hardy in the north.

"White peaches will not sell in this country," said Mr. E. D. Smith of Winona. "The growers must plant the kinds that the people want. The demand may change, but just now, the eye governs the taste. Yellow peaches are wanted, both for using in the fresh state and for canning. In my jam factory, I have 43 cases of white peaches still on hand from last season and have sold over 11,000 cases of yellow ones." Mr. Hale advised the association to advertise the value of white peaches so as to make consumers acquainted with them. Among the varieties recommended by Mr. Smith were Yellow St. John, Fitzgerald, Smock, Longhurst and Crosby. The two latter

will give a crop every year, and if thinned regularly to five inches apart, they will yield fruit of good size.

Cost and Value of an Orchard.

The cash value of an orchard may be reckoned in many ways, and hardly any two orchardists agree upon the methods or the results; but it is interesting to note that most of the well-known and successful orchard growers put a higher value on apple land and trees than is the custom among farmers. It is probable that not many people realize the income producing value of a first-class orchard well cared for.

Dr. E. P. Turner, of New Vineyard, Me., figures on starting with fairly low-priced, back country land at \$20 an acre, or fifty cents per tree, reckoning forty trees to the acre. He allows thirty cents for the cost of the tree and twenty cents per year for each tree for care. This brings the cost of one acre to \$128 at the end of the twelfth year. He expects the orchard to yield half a barrel per tree the tenth year, three-fourths of a barrel the eleventh year and a barrel the twelfth year, which at \$1.50 a barrel for the forty trees would amount to \$135, or \$7 more than the cost of the orchard to that time. Thus the orchard will have been paid for, and future income will be pretty sure, because the maintenance will be all profit. The next ten years he figures on \$2 per year per tree at the average price of \$1.50, or \$120 per acre, nearly one hundred per cent. of the cost of the orchard up to the beginning of the ten years' period. Figured on such a basis the ordinary valuation of orchard land seems very low, but it must be admitted that few orchards give uniform results enough to admit of any exact figuring in advance. There will be vacancies in the orchard and insect attacks, untimely frosts, accidents of various kinds and years of extremely low prices, with results which would modify the programme of most orchardists who attempted to realize Dr. Turner's standard.

No allowance is made for the returns from cultivating crops between the apple trees for the first few years. For a time field crops will do well between apple trees, but not so well after the land has been in cultivation some time without reseeded. As a rule orchardists reckon that the crops grown in this way will about pay for cost of cultivation until the orchard comes into profitable bearing.—"American Cultivator."

Hale on Peach Culture.

Mr. Hale gave the benefit of his long experience in the production and marketing of peaches. Mr. Hale owns and operates large orchards in Connecticut and Georgia, and is known as the "Peach King" of the United States. He

said that an essential factor in peach culture is early cultivation and it should be kept up until the bending boughs prevent further work, reports Canadian "Horticulturist." The ground should then be covered with a cover crop but grass and weeds are better than nothing. "Peach trees should be headed low," said Mr. Hale. "When planted, they should be cut back to within 10 or 12 inches of the ground. Much labor is saved by this method. Work in the orchard necessitates going over the trees once or twice for pruning, twice for spraying, once or twice for thinning and two or three times for harvesting. This time and labor is lessened greatly by having the tree low. It is just as easy if you know how, to cultivate as closely to a low-headed tree as to one that is headed high because the tree itself shades the ground and prevents loss of moisture, and the growth of weeds near the trunks." Mr. Hale starts his trees with a plain stick a foot long. When branches start, the lower ones are rubbed off. Each spring afterwards, the branches are thinned and the outer ones headed-in. Mr. Hale advised summer pruning on trees that are less than three years old, and that are growing strong and vigorously. This should be done late in June or the first part of July, and it will throw the trees into fruiting.

In an address on the subject of "Thinning Fruit," before the Massachusetts

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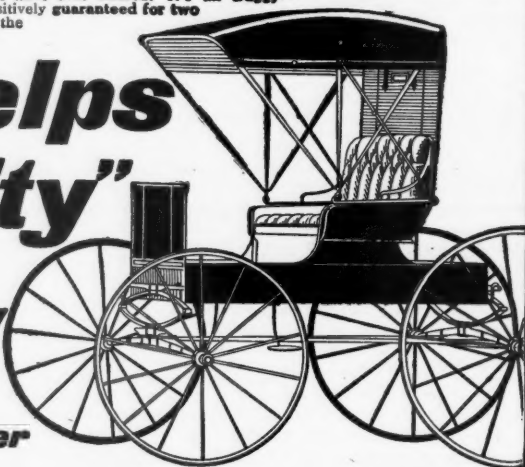
Other buggy makers—who make their buggies up in advance for the Spring trade—have already made their Buggies from high priced material, with high priced labor—consequently they must ask the "big" price.

This Buggy is positively the pride of my Buggy making career. It's the biggest bargain—and the best bargain—I have ever offered. It's all Buggy—GOOD Buggy—and positively guaranteed for two years. I have named it the

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I've just gotten out a Special sheet on this Buggy. When I hear from you I'll send it, together with my big catalog of all kinds of Split Hickory Vehicles—and Harness—all made to order—all guaranteed—all sold on 30 days' free trial. This handsome book and circular is FREE and it will be sent at once. DON'T DELAY if you are interested in the best Buggy Bargain of the year, because I can only make 500 of these Buggies this season, and at this price they'll go like wild fire. Notice the small illustrations below. These show you only a few of the 130 points of merit of this Special Job—also show some of the extra equipment that you can have at small factory prices.

A Few of the 130 Points of Merit of this Buggy



Address me personally and write me TODAY. Just send a postal with your name and address—that's all you need to do.

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Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co., Sta. 26 Columbus, O.

Horticultural society, Mr. J. H. Hale said: "I wonder how many of you practice the thinning of fruit on your apple trees. Now, apple trees will do a good deal if you do nothing for them. But the man who wants good apples—apples that will pay—in the future will practice thinning his fruit. I should take a young tree which attempted to produce one hundred apples and remove at least 50 of them, leaving not more than 50 to ripen. The next year, if it attempted to produce 200, I should leave 100 or less, and the next, if it had 1,000 apples I should leave three or four hundred only. By this method I should get that tree into the habit of annual bearing. The man who will make fruit growing a profitable business will thin all his fruit. A peach tree that will set a thousand peaches needs to have six or seven hundred thinned off. The commercial side of fruit growing demands thinning of nearly all your fruits. You will get more bushels to the tree within reasonable bounds; the more you throw away the more pounds or bushels you will have left, increased size.

Best Strains of Fruit Required.

This question of individuality in trees and of propagating from the best was dealt with at greater length by Mr. Macoun, reports Canadian "Horticulturist." "The time is come," said he, "when growers and nurserymen must give more attention to the best strains of the best varieties of fruits. Each bud has an individuality of its own. As an example of this, we have the well-known fact that there are many different strains of the Fameuse apple. This variety has been propagated so long that its varying strains have been developed and increased. Only the best strains of this or any other variety should be propagated from."

At the Central Experimental Farm, over 4,000 tree fruits have been tested. In the case of the McIntosh Red, the largest yielding tree gave 485 gallons in a 10-year test and the least productive, 197. The differences in these trees is nearly two and one-half times, which means about \$96 an acre in one year. The heaviest yielding McMahon White gave in eight years, 611 gallons and the smallest, 163, a difference of \$74.46 an acre in a year. Many other instances were cited by Mr. Macoun who advised our nurserymen, growers and experiment stations to unite together on this matter and to do something.

Many other subjects were dealt with and discussed at the convention. Mr. Farnsworth discussed care of soils, the strawberry and other topics. Mr. Hale discussed, among other things, the business end of peach growing. Reports of these discussions will be published in a later issue. The convention closed with a banquet tendered to the speakers and visitors.

Spraying for Scale.

Spraying for San Jose scale was a live question at all the meetings. Mr. Farnsworth referred to what is being done in Ohio. He said that thousands of trees in that state have been ruined by the use of crude petroleum. The best material for combatting scale is the lime-sulphur wash. This mixture not only kills the scale, but it also destroys all fungi on the trees, which, in itself will pay for the expense of application. Best results have been secured by not using salt in the mixture, as was first advised.

When speaking of the seriousness of the pest, Mr. Farnsworth pointed out that scale produces three or four broods in a season, 300 to 500 insects in a brood. A little calculation will show the immense increase in numbers that occurs in a very short time.

The tank used for boiling by Mr. Farnsworth is elevated eight feet. A working pressure of about 100 pounds is used when spraying. Spraying should be practiced every year thoroughly whether scale is present or not. The mixture invigorates the tree. Mr. Farnsworth stated his opinion to be that only lime and sulphur can be used with safety on peach trees. Boiling should be done properly. When boiled to the green stage the mixture is injured. The coffee color is proper.

Mr. Hale said that while oils are valuable for killing scale, the lime-sulphur wash is the better for all purposes. It acts both as a fungicide and as an insecticide.

Creak of the Cider Mill.

The creak of the cider mill was a familiar sound fifty years ago up among the hills where the farmers had orchards of natural fruit on the hillsides, says the New York "Sun." Natural fruit was the yield of apple trees that had not been grafted. The seed of a Baldwin will produce a tree that will bear natural fruit.

Where land was cheap farmers set out orchards of young seedlings, but often

neglected to graft the trees and the orchard grew up to bear only natural fruit. Such apples were good for cooking and for making cider. Once in a while a tree would bear excellent fruit and the variety would be worth perpetuating by grafting or budding.

The creak of the old-time cider mill was one of the familiar sounds of the early winter. After the farmers had housed their corn and pumpkins and gathered their choice apples, they made a few barrels of cider out of the natural fruit.

Somewhere in the neighborhood was a cider mill that anybody could use. There was no regular charge for it, but the farmers usually left a barrel or two of cider as toll when they took their product away.

The mill was in a good-sized shed, usually open on one side. The grinder consisted of two upright wooden cylinders of hard maple, perhaps three feet high and eighteen inches in diameter. Around the surfaces were wooden cogs, each of which fitted into a slot in the other cylinder.

To the top of one cylinder a long sweep was mortised. There was a hopper that fed the apples to the cylinders, and a vat below caught the pulp as it came through.

A horse was hitched to the end of the sweep, and as he walked slowly around the old mill creaked and the crushed apples came through. As the mill grew older the apples came through rather badly cracked, but far from crushed. But apples were plenty, and what clear cider came from these half-crushed apples.

The San Jose Scale.

Doubtless one of the worst insect pests with which the fruit-growers of the United States have to contend is the San Jose scale. This little insect, less than one-fourth the size of an ordinary pinhead is causing millions of dollars damage to our fruit plantations, and hundreds of thousands, perhaps, to a variety of ornamental trees and shrubbery.

In Rhode Island it is found in every section where nursery stock has been planted in the last ten or twelve years, and where special precautions have not been taken to guard against its introduction. Many of our people feel that it is a great deal worse than the notorious gypsy moth, but they should remember that we have not yet experienced a real attack of the moth such as it is capable of making, and that the moth is omnivorous in its appetite, besides causing a great deal of personal discomfort in crawling over and into everything, while the scale has very few food plants and remains unnoticed except in so far as it destroys the trees.

The scale is a tremendous factor and it is revolutionizing fruit growing. The old-fashioned way of planting orchards and expecting them to bear good fruit without further care is disappearing. Fruit-growing is becoming one of the intensive lines of agriculture. The professional fruit-grower with a good up-to-date spraying outfit, a knowledge of how to spray and of other factors of culture and marketing, is going to succeed in spite of the scale, and we may perhaps be compelled to say, will succeed better because of the scale.

The Oyster shell and Scurfy bark scales can be treated with an ordinary kerosene emulsion at the time when the eggs hatch in the early summer, and if thoroughly done, every one of the young scales will be destroyed. This method cannot be used for the San Jose scale. Solutions which would destroy the female scales would be too caustic for the foliage of the trees. It is possible to kill the young larvae with the same solutions as used for other scales, but it is evident from the life history already given that applications would have to be made once or twice a week throughout the summer in order to reach all that are born before they have time to form the protective covering.

The precaution is obvious. Every portion of the tree must be covered with the spray to the very tips of the twigs, and from all sides. This can only be accomplished with a good spraying outfit. The first requisite is a good spray pump with which a pressure of 75 to 125 pounds can be maintained at the nozzle. If the Vermorel type of nozzle is used, this pressure will produce a fine mist-like spray, which if intelligently directed, will strike and adhere to all parts of the tree. As an illustration of the efficiency of a misty spray over a coarse one, notice how much more thoroughly a tree is dampened by a heavy fog than by a brisk shower.

Remedy—The lime-sulphur wash prepared as follows: Slake 15 to 20 pounds of good lime in a small quantity of hot water. While the slaking is in progress, sift into the lime 15 pounds of flowers of sulphur and mix the mass thoroughly.

When the ebullition has ceased, add 20 to 25 gallons of hot water and boil from 40 to 50 minutes. Pour through a strainer having 20 to 24 meshes to the inch into a tank or barrel and add water, hot preferably, enough to make fifty gallons. The mixture should be applied while hot, and if any of it is left standing over night, it should be heated before being applied.

When it is impracticable to make the lime-sulphur wash in any of these forms, good results can be obtained by the use of one of the miscible oil sprays now on the market. Scalecide and Traget Brand Scale Emulsion are forms of these oil sprays which seem to give excellent results. They are handled by dealers in agricultural supplies in our cities. The oil sprays mix readily with cold water and are very easily applied. Directions for using are furnished by manufacturers.

Use the boiled lime-sulphur wash if possible. If not, use one of the miscible oils. Spray as soon as the leaves have fallen in the autumn, or just before the leaves come out in the spring.—A. E. Stone, Rhode Island College of A. & M. A., Kingston, R. I.

Ashes for Vegetables.

Wood ashes contain potash, phosphoric acid, and lime, all of which are useful in the growing of vegetables. The ashes are usually valued more for the potash which they contain than either of the other two constituents, for vegetables require potash more than lime or phosphoric acid. On clay soils, lime has an additional advantage in that it liberates potash from the soil. Thus the ashes will supply potash direct and lime will liberate it from the insoluble combinations in the soil. If you can buy wood ashes that have not been leached, and of which you know something of the history, for five cents per bushel, they will make a very cheap form of fertilizer. For vegetable crops you may safely apply these at the rate of a ton to a ton and a half per acre.—Prof. R. Harcourt, O. A. C., Guelph, in Canadian "Horticulturist."

The man who is so poor that he cannot get credit has a very fair chance of one day becoming rich.—Puck."



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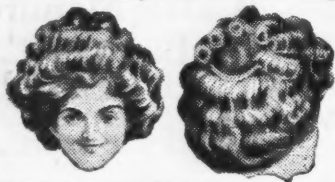
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Fruit Helps

By Professor H. E. Van Deman, Associate Editor.



WHICH IS THE BEST FRUIT?

Many years ago Henry Ward Beecher made the statement that God never made a better fruit than the strawberry or words to that effect. While the strawberry is a delicious fruit, it is far from being the best one that exists. The apple is far superior to it in general utility and excellence, and so are other fruits, and the question as to which is the best fruit in the world may be worth our thoughtful consideration. The world is a wide field and the Creator has scattered over it a great variety of fruits to suit the various needs of man and adapted them to the various climates and soils.

THE APPLE.

The majority of the population of the civilized world is in the north temperate zone and that is also the home of the apple. This is the best of all the fruits of that region if not of the entire world. Every year it is becoming more popular where it has long been grown and is being planted in new areas. Japan is now growing apples in commercial orchards and to some extent as a family fruit. The kaki or Japanese persimmon is their leading fruit there, but in the course of the modernizing of that country the apple has been introduced and seems to be well adapted to the northern part of the main island and the smaller ones still farther north. There is a great territory in northern China, including southern Manchuria and Mongolia, where the apple will be grown extensively when the tide of progress reaches there. But we do not need to wait for the slow minded Mongolian to make the apple easily the first and best fruit for general use. It has such a wide range of varieties, suitable to an equally wide range of climates and soils, and covering a long season of ripening. Indeed, apples can be kept, even without cold storage, almost until the new crop is ripe, and with that help there need be no time when fresh apples are not at command. And the various ways in which the apple may be preserved and prepared renders it doubly valuable.

In point of quality there are few fruits that are more relished or enjoyed than good apples, and there are plenty of good varieties. As to their wholesomeness no one can doubt it. As an article of food there are few fruits more nutritious for their bulk.

THE BANANA.

In the tropics fruits are more abundant and varied than in the cooler parts of the world. They are suited to the human system in those hot climates and in some places are used as food almost to the exclusion of meats and most other classes of foods. Of tropical fruits there is none more generally grown and used than the banana. Where it originated may never be known, but it is now scattered over about every part of the tropical world and is a common article of food. Many millions of people subsist very largely on it. Cooked bananas are as common in the tropics as are cooked apples here, the method of frying them being the most common, but they are eaten in the fresh state only in the regions where they are not grown, so far as I have seen. The ease with which the banana is shipped has made it almost a common article of sale in all towns of any size over our entire country.

The banana has many varieties although we commonly see but one, the Martinique, which is the long yellow one. The red variety, the Baracoa, is considered of better quality by some, and there are others of still finer flavor but these are usually of small size, some not being larger than a person's thumb. There is a very large species called "plantain" that has hard and rather disagreeable flavor, unless cooked, when it is very good. I have seen single "fingers" nearly a foot long and proportionately thick.

It is not well known to but few that the banana stalk yields a most useful fibre. From a native species of the Philippines comes the famous material called "Manila hemp" which is used the world over for ropes and other cordage that requires great strength and durability.

THE MANGO.

Next to the banana if not second only to the apple in general use as a fruit, is the mango. There are more than 600,000,000 people that eat mangoes as a common article of diet. Perhaps more

people use them than may be said of any other fruit. Mango trees are common about all over the tropical world, but in India they are found in the greatest abundance. The varieties there are also the most numerous and of highest in quality.

There is no fruit tree that I have seen that has a more graceful outline than a charistic mango. The head is round, sometimes slightly spreading, and exceedingly symmetrical. The leaves are evergreen, long, narrow and glossy, much resembling those of the chestnut, but in the young growth they are often purplish pink, or maroon colored, and give a most beautiful appearance. The flowers are very small, greenish and inconspicuous individually, but are borne in large clusters and always on the tips of the outside branches. The fruit is borne in the same manner and hangs in the most attractive manner, in lovely shades, and tints of yellow, purple, pink and all within easy sight. And when it comes to the eating the flavor of the choice varieties is simply delicious. Some say that the mango is the best fruit in the world, and I do not blame those who think so. The seed is large and covered with a hairy fibre in case of the common varieties but around it is a soft yellow flesh that is exceedingly juicy, and of the most a mixture of the most sprightly flavors, sweet, tart, aromatic and that is both refreshing and satisfying. The mango is both a food and a relish in the fresh state and may be preserved or otherwise made into many delicious dishes for the table.

Until very recently, the western world has only had the poorest kind of seedling mangoes, bearing fruit that is about as far from the improved varieties of India and a few other parts of the world as the original crab apple is from the Grimes or Jonathan. Now we are beginning the culture in extreme southern Florida and to some extent in Porto Rico and Cuba, of the best varieties known. They are beginning to bear and the few specimens that have been sent to the fancy fruit stores in a few of our northern cities, have brought fabulous prices. The time will come when they will be sold more generally but never abundantly nor very cheaply, because the area where they can be grown is exceedingly limited, even in South Florida, and it will be many years before tropical America will get the improved stock. I am now having twenty acres planted to the best mango varieties on our farm near Miami, Florida, along with several other rare and staple fruits suitable to that region and it is very interesting work. I love to plan and work with them and see them grow.

THE MANGOSTEEN

A friend who has traveled all over the world and eaten all sorts of good fruits said to me one day, "You must never die until you have been to Java and eaten your fill of mangosteens. Perhaps this is the best fruit in the world. Many of those who have tried it say so. The naval officers and wealthy travelers who have tested about all the good things that grow, are almost unanimous in this opinion."

It is a roundish fruit that grows on a beautiful evergreen tree and is generally of purplish color. The interior is soft like custard and of quite indescribably delicious flavor, so all tell me who have eaten them. I am sorry to say that I have never tasted a mangosteen and maybe never will, for the tree is very tender and will only succeed in the very warm parts of the tropics. Our government department of agriculture is trying its culture for our isolated possessions. But we have so many good fruits already, including not only those I have mentioned, but the delicious berries and tree fruits galore, that we need not envy those who live in the tropics or other faraway lands but grow in abundance the best we have within our reach and enjoy them to the full.

Answers to Inquiries.

Has the old Wilson strawberry run out?—I. C. B., Pa.

Reply—No, and it never will "run out," if by that is meant that the plants will become so deteriorated as to fail to produce as good fruit as did those of the days when this famous berry was considered the leading variety. All that is needed is good culture. The same is theoretically and practically true of all kinds of fruits, as is proved in numberless instances every year. We have old varieties of apples, pears, peaches, grapes, etc., that are grown in as great perfection now as they ever were. Some people have theories about varieties "running out," but these same people should try more good culture and less antiquated talk. I know a man who, 25 years ago, took up the Wilson strawberry, then being condemned by some grow-

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CIDER and WINE PRESSES

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The G. J. Emery Co., Fulton, N.Y.

BEE-KEEPING.

Its pleasures and profits, is the theme of that excellent and handsomely illustrated magazine, **CLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE.**

We send a free sample copy, a Book on Bee Culture, and Book on Bee-supplies, to all who name this paper.

THE A. I. ROOT CO., Medina Ohio.



Photograph of G. A. Heywood, his wife, who recently celebrated their golden wedding, and their ten children. The parents were married in 1857. These people have been subscribers to Green's Fruit Grower for about twenty years and in consequence have their place well stocked with all kinds of fruit.

ers as "run out," and he made as much from it as from Bubach or any of the best ones then so popular.

I would be pleased if you would discuss the question of late blooming varieties, and how often such late blooming promotes escape from injury from late frosts.—W. Aldrich, Virginia.

Reply—There are differences between varieties of fruits in regard to their time of blooming and in a very few cases these differences are so great as to make them late enough to escape the spring frosts that kill the varieties that bloom at the regular season. This is more true of apples than of other fruits, according to my observations. The Northern Spy is one of the most notable kinds in this respect. It does not start into growth in springtime until other varieties are looking green with the young foliage. The same is true of Genet, which is an old variety that is now very little planted and only seen in old orchards in the central states. Although the quality of this apple is excellent and it is a good keeper and the tree a heavy bearer, the small size and dull color of the fruit makes against it in the market. For family use it is very worthy. These two kinds are well worthy of being planted where spring frosts are especially damaging. Both are winter apples and I do not know of any others that ripen at other seasons, although they would be very desirable to make a succession. Nor do I know of other classes of fruits that are late enough to be serviceable in frosty locations.

Will you kindly inform if it is a good plan to mulch young apple trees with sawdust. I have two small orchards, one containing four acres, trees set five years, the other containing twelve acres set two years. I have on the place a large pile of sawdust from sycamore and oak logs. Answer as to the general effect, the soil is moderately fresh and slopes to the north and east.—William Wiley, Missouri.

Reply—Sawdust has almost no fertility in it and it can do very little good to the soil in the way of enrichment. As a mulch to retain the moisture in the soil a moderate coating about the trees from two to four inches thick, would be of some benefit, but I very seriously doubt there being enough to pay for the labor of applying it. I have done a little with sawdust in this way and saw no bad results and some slight benefit.

I am asked if birds are more helpful than harmful?

Reply—To this question I say without hesitation, yes. That some of them do harm I know and in some cases the damage is so great one is warranted in taking the gun or any other available means to destroy the marauders. The cherry bird is one of our wild birds that deserves all the destruction that is likely to be visited upon him. He robs the trees of their fruit to such an extent in some sections as to make cherry growing an unprofitable business. And there is almost no practical way to defend the crop against him. It takes too much time to stand guard with a gun and even then I have seen a flock on one tree while the guard was watching the next one. I would shoot the cedar bird on sight, or at least try to drive it away, to ravish the premises that have less vigilant guardians.

The robin is a bird of more debatable character than the most of our common birds. While there is no doubt of it being a greedy fruit eater, it is certain that it earns the greater part, if not all, the fruit taken. The amount of insects

in their various stages eaten by a nest of robins in course of their rearing and by the two parents is enormous. I believe that they fully compensate for the tribute they lay on the berry patch. Besides, the male bird pays a large profit in his music. There is something wrong with the man, woman or child who cannot hear the birds sing.

There are hundreds of other native birds of much value and little harm. The English sparrow is all bad and deserves the extinction that it will never get, because it is impossible to impose the penalty for its evil deeds. I say, spare the birds, with but few exceptions.

Which is your favorite pear?—A. B. New York.

Reply—There are so many "favorite" pears that it is about impossible to narrow down an opinion to one kind. The one most generally considered in the lead in fine quality combined with other good points, is the Bartlett. But there are pears that excel it in quality and none is more notable in this respect than the Seckel. However, I think Sheldon, Bosc and a very few others are about its equal if not entirely so. The really rich and delicious pears are the ones we ought to grow instead of the poorly flavored kinds, like Kieffer and all that class. They disgust the customers who try to eat them and cause them to think that all pears are bad.

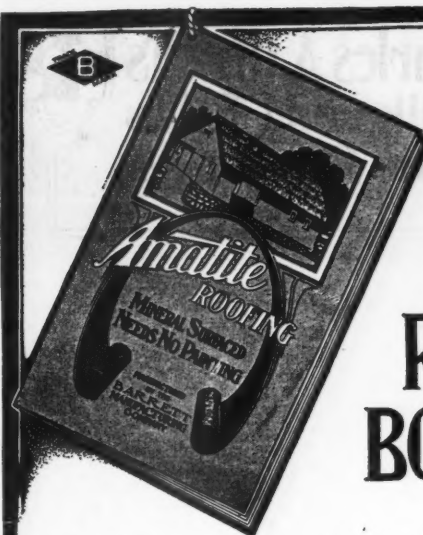
H. E. Vandeman.

Dear Friend Green: I am still at Ferriday, La., where there are many things pulling me away from my writing table. I am looking after my pecan nursery and other affairs that require personal attention. I expect soon to be at Washington, D. C., after which I will come to western New York and hope to see you at Rochester. We have fine prospects of cotton from seven hundred acres, also we have 300 acres of corn here. The recent cyclone did us no damage, but it came so near us we could see it pass within less than ten miles from us. Various drift wood from the cyclone fell on our plantation, including a wash board, scraps of roofing of houses, branches of trees, etc.—H. E. Van Deman.

John Burroughs.—I like spring, the awakening of nature, the renewal of youth, the coming of the buds on myriads of plants and of the buds and the leaves on the trees, and after the rigor of winter I like the soft and balmy air of springtime, but I like the soft, hazy, yellow richness of the early days of autumn, of nature's full ripeness, better; and fall I like the best of all, when the leaves are going, when, after the languid summer the air is bracing and the winds blow and life is strong, full of joy. I may at some other time have expressed another preference as to my choice of seasons, but if I have done so please consider that now revoking all former wills and testaments I announce fall as my final selection.

Fruit in Alaska.—Sitka, Alaska, wants the world to understand that most of the garden vegetables and hardy fruits will flourish in that region, and that the Alaska strawberry has a delicious flavor, though of a bluish color. The government supports six agricultural experimental stations in different parts of the territory, and all make encouraging reports.

The average man hasn't enough courage to applaud until some other fellow starts it.



SEND FOR FREE ROOFING BOOKLET

MOST of the roofing manufacturers supply some simple sort of a circular or pamphlet with samples of their roofing.

The makers of Amatite Roofing have gone into the matter more deeply. Their Booklet entitled "Amatite" is a very handsome and interesting piece of printing.

It covers the whole roofing subject thoroughly.

The Ready Roofing proposition is explained at length, and the whole history of these roofings is given in detail, showing the steady progress that has been made. As this Company is the oldest and largest concern in the field, the history is accurate. This Company has been in the roofing business for over half a century.

Many of the improvements in ready roofings made from time to time have been its inventions, and the latest improvement, and in many respects the most important, is offered to the public in Amatite Roofing.

This material, as explained in the Booklet, has a surface of *real mineral matter*—Amatite—to take the brunt of the weather. It does not need painting. The kind of roofs that need painting are out of date.

The paint and labor of putting it on cost more than an Amatite Roof.

Amatite Roofing, once laid, requires no attention whatever. Its mineral surface does not require painting any more than a stone wall does.

The Amatite Booklet also explains the value of the Pitch in Amatite Roofing. Pitch is the *greatest waterproofing agent ever discovered*.

Water does not affect it in any way. An unbroken lining of pitch furnishes complete and permanent protection, which can only leak by being actually punctured, and such a lining sheet is just what Amatite provides.

It is impossible to give the explanation in detail here, but if you will send for the Booklet, which is free, you will find the arguments in full.

With the Booklet the manufacturers send a free Sample of Amatite, in order to show just what the mineral surface is like.

A postal card addressed to the nearest office of the Company will bring the Booklet and the Sample to you by mail. Every progressive farmer should have it.

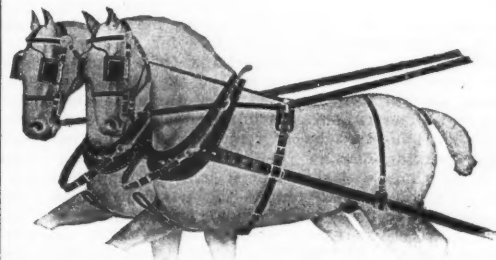
BARRETT MANUFACTURING CO., New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, Allegheny, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New Orleans, London.

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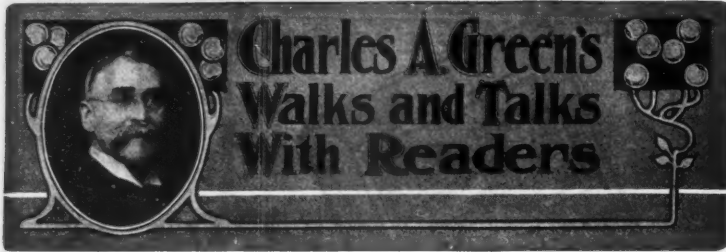
Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

King Harness Company, Owego, N. Y.—My father bought a double harness from you twenty years ago, which has been in use nearly every day, and I am still using it. This harness is on my team to-day. In the twenty years of hard usage we have paid out not to exceed three dollars for repairs.
H. D. LOYSTER, Ensenore, N. Y.



No. 9120 is a 1½ inch farm harness. A first-class harness at a low price. We test thoroughly every side of leather we cut.
Bridles—¾ inch, short cheeks, with noseband and bit straps; round or square harness leather blinds, flat stags, round side check; ring bits.
Lines—1 inch, 20 feet long, with billets and buckles.
Hames—No. 460 wood, or No. 175 low; 1 inch hame straps.
Hame Tugs—Riveted to hames, 1½ inch, 17 inches long, three loops, with safes; patent trace buckles.
Marlingales—1½ inches, with ring and safe.
Traces—To buckle, 1½ inches wide, 6 feet long, flat, stitched two rows; screw cockeyes.
Pads—Flexible leather bottoms, stuffed with hair, harness leather tops; folded and stitched girths.
Buck Straps—2 inch, wave safe on ramp; ¾ inch turnback to pad hook; round folded crupper to buckle; hip straps ¾ inch.
Breast Straps—1½ inches, 4 feet long.
Bright Plate or Japan, \$26.00. With No. 1 Team Collar, add \$4.00.
We sell all kinds of Harness. Send for catalogue "Y."

KING HARNESS COMPANY, 24 Lake Street, OWEGO, TIOGA COUNTY, N. Y.



ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE, 1908.

The lucky man is often a prophet.

Great reforms always injure many who are innocent.

The man who believes all he hears seldom enjoys life.

The best economy is often secured by wise expenditure.

You cannot be true to yourself without being true to others.

Few men are wise enough to know that great wealth is not desirable.

The man who stops to consider whether he shall tell the truth is a liar.

This much is to be said in favor of the devil. He does not pretend to be good.

A little dog has a better chance of stealing the big dog's bone than another big dog.

The man who depends upon others for ideas is like the gate post that has to be propped.

The sympathetic man is more seriously grieved than the heartless man when his mule kicks him.

The wisdom of many a man has never been discovered by his near-by neighbors or relatives.

The important thing in this world is the start, for when a thing is started, it is more than half done.

Everybody is trying to escape poverty. Poverty has thus done much to bring about activity and to prevent stagnation.

Quarrels are expensive especially when they end in a law suit. Fortunes have been spent in law suits over a pig or a calf.

Shiawassee Beauty.—This beautiful red apple is after the Fameuse or Snow apple type. You will never regret having a tree of these beautiful and highly flavored apples full of aroma. It ripens in October and hangs well on the tree. The tree is very hardy, vigorous, healthful and long lived. It is a rare and valuable apple.

San Jose Scale.—Mr. H. O. Mead, a subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower calls our attention to the fact that the Abundance plum was sold to a New Jersey nurseryman by Mr. Burbank as Botan and that he understands that the scale was brought from California on this plum tree to New Jersey, and then scattered far and wide over this country.

Blenheim Orange.—You will never regret having a few trees of this old English apple, known to some as Lord Nelson, Prince of Wales, Orange Pippin, etc. It is one of C. A. Green's favorite apples, which he has grown at Green's Fruit Farm for 25 years. It is the most profitable apple he has, very large, color, red on a yellow skin, high quality, a vigorous grower and an early and bountiful bearer. Its season is early winter, ripening at a season when apples are scarce.

Myself and family have moved to an old farm much as the editor of Green's Fruit Grower did 25 or 30 years ago. We find many problems, and need much advice and encouragement. There are old fruit trees of apple and pear, etc. The fruit is not of the best. What can I do with them outside of pruning, spraying and cultivating? Should I graft them to better varieties? How can the white mulberry be propagated? Can it be grafted on the black mulberry?

C. A. Green's reply: I would graft at least a few of the apple and pear trees. Scrape off the rough outside bark. Mulberries can be grafted upon any kind of mulberry but such grafting is much more difficult than grafting the apple or pear.

Improved Implements.—We who work the land to-day, do not realize that nearly all men who have lived in the past

ages have been compelled to work without implements. For hundreds of thousands of years, men and women scratched the soil with rude forked roots, in place of steel plows. Nearly all of the numerous improved tools such as are used now on the farm and have been used there for the past ten or twenty years are the products of the last century. People who lived a thousand years ago did not have windows, looking glasses, chimneys, steel plows, steel hoes, scythes, griddles, reapers, mowers, anything of that kind. They did not know anything about type or printing, nor stoves or furnaces.

Wheat.—Wheat can be traced back 3,000 years before Christ. It was probably known as a valuable food plant long before the above date. It was first used only by the rich. Wheat first came to this continent in a cargo of rice. There were only four grains of wheat to start with for the whole continent. Wheat to-day is more highly prized as a food than any other grain. There was a time when Western New York was the center of wheat growing in the United States. Wheat growing has rapidly extended northward and westward. An increase of one bushel per acre in the yield of wheat will add twenty-nine and one-half million dollars to the pockets of wheat producers.

Corn is an American product. It is less known the world over as a food product than wheat, but corn is fast becoming a popular food wherever it has been introduced.

Changing Location of Grapevines Without Removal.—I had a valuable grapevine that had been growing on my grounds for ten years. It was the Green Mountain grape, a very early variety. It had been growing over the side of a barn. The barn was moved and the vine was out of place where it formerly stood. I simply cut off all of the branches of the vine but one in March. This one branch I buried eight inches deep in the soil in a trench leading to a telegraph pole, fifteen feet distant from the place where the vine was rooted. Soon the buds at the end of the long buried grape vine began to send out strong new shoots which were trained up the telegraph pole. This vine thus moved from its former position has been thriving amazingly and bearing crops of fine grapes on its new support for many years. Here is a hint for those who desire to change the location of their grape vines.

The Meanest Man.—It is well for us that we know little of the meanest men and the meanest women. It is pleasant and adds to the pleasure of living to believe that men and women are all good.

The truth is that most men and women are good, and lead virtuous lives, but on the other hand it is a fact that there are some men and a few women who are too mean to live. The editor of Green's Fruit Grower has just heard of the meanest man, or one so considered by those who live nearest to him. I cannot specify the particular acts of meanness of this man. Every man who is not a kind husband and a good father is a mean man. But this man is so far removed from being a kind husband and a good father as to make himself an example of the bad for all humanity.

It is well, perhaps, that a young woman standing before the altar, promising to honor and obey the man she loves, cannot possibly entertain the thought that he is a mean man, and that her destiny is to be one of misery and despair. But it is well for young people to realize the possibility that they may marry a man who, by his actions, may make their lives wretched. By considering this possibility of coming woe young people may be more cautious in selecting a companion for life.

Our Deaf Friend.—We have in our social club a deaf man. We are compelled to scream in his ear to make him hear. We have all learned to love this man on account of his patience and fortitude. He appears to make light of his loss of hearing. He is not sensitive as some deaf men

are, imagining that everybody is talking or laughing about him. He is one of the most genial of men, ready to take up any innocent game with any member who invites him and he has been notably successful in all these games. He sits down with us at the club table. We cannot talk much to him but he is not at all embarrassed. He smiles when others smile and laughs when others laugh, is observing when others talk. Any one looking would not notice anything peculiar about this deaf friend. He is full of information on many interesting and profitable subjects, and is ever ready to convey this information to his friends when invited to do so.

This is a remarkable instance. Most deaf people are so sensitive, they are so fearful of having it known that they are deaf, are so timid about the criticisms of other people or their ridicule, they keep themselves from society, keep away from church and from social gatherings, tie themselves to home, travel but little, and thus shorten and embitter life. How much better is it, where it is possible to make the most of these afflictions as does our deaf friend.

Old Earth.—The earth at one time was so hot that nothing could live on it, and no germs or seeds of plants could exist. Whence came the seeds of plants and the germs of life that have appeared upon the earth during the past ages? The answer is, God created them. Science tells us that as soon as the earth cooled off enough so that life could exist, life of a low order began to show itself first as a scum of protoplasm floating upon the ocean. Mammals have existed on the earth for five million years, but man has inhabited the earth only fifty thousand years according to science, thus man is a newcomer. For millions of years creatures inhabited the oceans and the earth of which we know nothing. We have the skeletons of a few of the extinct animals of the early ages in our museums, but only a few. Millions of them were lost and we have no idea as to what they were, how large they were, what they fed upon, or what were their dispositions or habits. This is an old world, but to man it is a new world. The time is coming when every trace of life of man or other animals or of plants, vines or trees will cease to exist on the earth. When that time comes the earth will be one vast grave yard. After a few million years have rolled on all traces of cities, railroads, canal and monuments will fade away. Thus if you or I should come back to the earth at the end of five million years, we probably would not find a live animal or a live plant, even though we search every inch of this globe.

Children's Playgrounds.

The world is moving in the right direction. I can see this in many ways, but particularly in plans made all over the country tending to make child life more happy, and more wholesome. In the past, child life has not been considered worthy of any great attention. Children were supposed to grow up like Topsy in the story of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Now it is considered that play grounds are indispensable. Thus in cities and towns large areas of land are purchased and laid out expressly for the children to play on. A certain high school building in Rochester was erected at an expense of about \$100,000. The children attending this school made a successful effort to purchase ten acres at the rear of the school ground for a play ground. The children started out to raise this money by solicitation. The editor was granted an opportunity to help. This was a great enterprise, which will not only be appreciated by the present generation, but by future generations.

All sorts of devices have been planned for this and similar play grounds. Swings have been introduced with seats wide enough to hold from six to twelve children. Shade has been secured by planting quick growing shade trees. Various games have been introduced. Tilted boards have been constructed. Contests of various kinds have been introduced. Basket ball, golf, ten pins and other games have been provided for, and there have been wheel barrow races, tugging at the long rope an equal number of boys stationed at each end, pull. Swimming pools have been constructed, etc. For the little children nothing is more attractive than a pile of sand in which the little ones can dig, pile up or scatter to their heart's content. I have a pile of clean sand near my house for my grandchildren and their playmates to play in and it is a source of great delight.

You would think that in the open country there would not be so much need of play grounds but there is. I know many farm homes where a child cannot step out of the house without getting over

its shoe tops in soft mud, and where there is no play ground. There are many rural school houses which have no attractive play grounds attached. Nearly all of these rural school grounds are deficient in shade trees and ornamental shrubs.

Protect Bird Life.

The average citizen has but little definite knowledge of birds and bird life. Each spring he hears the familiar songs of certain birds in his garden or hedge rows. After a few weeks he hears no more of these birds and does not know what has become of them. He has not learned that nearly all of our song birds simply stop in this locality for a short time in their migration north in the spring and again in their migration south in the fall. He does not know why the birds migrate or how they find their way across the country or how quickly. He does not know where they nest and rear their young further than a few like the robin, phoebe, oriole and lark nest in this locality.

The enemies of birds are ever increasing and their places of refuge, the woodlands, are constantly being cut down; therefore, if bird life is to continue on the earth, it is absolutely necessary that we increase the number of their friends and protectors. The house cat destroys on an average at least fifty birds every year. The crow is equally destructive, eating the eggs and destroying the nestlings. The red squirrel is also an enemy. Mischievous boys are enemies of birds, stoning and shooting them and robbing their nests.

Aside from the practical side of bird life, the helpfulness of birds in protecting our crops from insects, there is the aesthetic feature. Almost everyone is pleased to wake in the morning and hear an orchestra of birds singing out in the garden. There are a few individuals in every locality who have learned where the birds congregate and by visiting these retreats frequently form an extended acquaintance with the bird tribe. The best known retreat of this kind about Rochester is that of Pinnacle Hill at the highest point of Clinton avenue south to the eastward of Pinnacle avenue, formerly known as the Catholic cemetery.

Cutting a Bill in Two.

Most people abhor bills. There is a pleasure in opening letters, but when the letter contains a bill from the grocer, butcher, the doctor, the dentist or the lawyer, a painful feeling is likely to ensue. You need not fear receiving a bill if your business methods are correct. You should never engage to have work done, and should not buy anything, without first making a bargain as to what the cost shall be. When the answer comes that no extra price will be charged for what you desire done, but that the price will be moderate, protest all the more persistently what the price will be in advance. Those who persist most loudly that the price will be moderate are the very ones that will charge excessively when no price has been stipulated.



The above illustration has been kindly loaned us by the "Everybody's Magazine." Sometimes a man is found who is willing to cut his bill in two, but such occurrences are rare. If you buy a horse warranted to be sound, kind and true, and he dies the next day, the horse dealer may, perhaps, cut his bill in two, but I very much doubt it. If the lawyer who tries your lawsuit should charge you \$100 for his services, perhaps when you explain to him that you are unable to pay such fees he may be kind enough to cut the bill in two, but I doubt that also. Make in advance a bargain for whatever you purchase. If you are building a house or barn it is well to get figures from two or more carpenters. You may be surprised at the difference in the estimate given in the figures of the different men.

The cheapest is not always the most economical! The cheap whip, wagon, harness, knife or horse or even a cheap hired man, may be discovered at last to be the most costly of all.

the most
o, wagon,
a cheap
at last to

earthly."—Melbourne "Weekly Times."

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER CO., Publishers.

C. A. GREEN, President and Treas.

JOHN W. BALL, Secretary.

Charles A. Green, Editor.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman, Associate Editor.

R. E. BURLEIGH, Advertising Manager.

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Subscribers who intend to change their residence will please notify this office, giving old and new addresses.

OUR ADVERTISERS.—We believe that the advertisers using space in Green's Fruit Grower are a worthy and deserving class of business men. It is not our intention to permit the insertion of any swindling advertisement in these pages. If any subscriber has been defrauded by any advertisement appearing in Green's Fruit Grower he will do us and the public at large a service by at once reporting this advertiser to us, giving full particulars. Upon receipt of this complaint we will investigate the affair and will do everything in our power to bring about a satisfactory adjustment. If we find that any advertiser has defrauded our readers, we will deny him space for his future ads. in these pages.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The Association of American Advertisers has examined and certified to the circulation of this publication. The detail report of such examination is on file at the New York office of the Association. No other figures of circulation guaranteed.

No. 30

T. H. Green
Secretary.

In full view of the front window of my house I have two large magnolia trees in full bloom and in full view of the rear of my house I have in full bloom, trees of cherry, plum, pear, apricot and apple. As I stand in the center of my large sleeping room, which runs across the length of my house, I can look first out of one window and then out of another upon this beautiful view, thus having good opportunity to decide which is the more attractive.

I am compelled to concede that the blossoming fruit trees are as attractive as the magnolias. The fact that magnolia blossoms are more generally admired than the blossoms of fruit trees seems to be owing to the fact that the magnolia blossoms are more rare, and not that they are more beautiful, from the distance at which I view them.

I notice that the blossoms of different varieties of fruits differ one from another. The blossoms of some apple trees are almost white while those of other varieties are decidedly pink. The blossoms of the Hale plum differ from those of other plums, and are remarkably attractive, peering out between the light green foliage. The cherry is an attractive tree when in bloom. The apricot is the earliest of all to blossom on my grounds, and it is owing to this early blossoming that the apricot is so often injured by late spring frosts.

Those who plant fruit trees do so for the fruit the trees will produce, but I can assure such planters that there are other considerations. There is the shade of the tree and the beauty of its foliage from April to December. Then there is the beautiful bloom which is equal to that of many trees planted specially for beauty without expecting fruit.

A SAND MULCH FOR FRUIT.

The value of a mulch over the surface of the ground where vines, plants and trees are growing has long been appreciated. There are many kinds of mulches; boards placed over the solid ground make an excellent mulch and keep the soil moist and loose beneath during the dry season; stones thrown freely over the soil also make an excellent mulch. A stone wall near a fruit tree or vine will keep the ground moist and loose all summer. Strawy manure or any similar litter thrown over the surface of the ground makes an excellent mulch. Muck from the swamp makes a good mulch.

I cannot remember ever having known sand to be recommended as a mulch, but it is nevertheless true that such sand as is used for making mortar, or in fact any kind of sand, spread over the ground to the depth of three to four inches will, without any further cultivation, keep the soil beneath in excellent condition for the growth of plants, vines and trees.

My attention was called to this subject as follows: My neighbor's children were fond of playing in the sand, and would sometimes go into the street where there was danger in order to find loose sand to shovel and to pile up. Finally I drew a load of fine sand from the neighboring sand-pit and threw it down beneath a neighboring apple tree of bearing age. The children were delighted with this new method of passing away the time; they built houses, loaded their carts with the sand, and manipulated it in every way possible until it was spread over the entire surface as far as the branches of this tree extended. This tree is now remarkably thrifty and fruitful. I can recommend sand as a mulch particularly for trees on the lawn growing in sod where it is not desirable to have strawy litter spread or where cultivation is not desired.

The continued cold weather which has enveloped the north and west is believed to have played havoc with the fruit crops, while wheat and corn seem to have escaped serious damage. In Kansas the damage to fruit is serious. Peaches were as big as cherries, and surely will drop off and few will ever reach maturity. Cherries and apricots as well as all other fruits are believed to have suffered also.

DOES THIS MEAN YOU?

A number of subscribers to Green's Fruit Grower are owing us for subscriptions. Simply pin \$1.00 to the attached order blank, mail it at Green's risk, and get Green's Fruit Grower for 3 years. After marking off the time you have already received Green's Fruit Grower, we will credit you for the balance of the 3 years and send you a postal card stating just when your subscription will expire.

Will you favor us by sending in your renewal at once, as we need the money NOW. "Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

PLEASE RENEW MY SUBSCRIPTION

Name

(Sign Here)

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County State

I enclose herewith \$1.00 for which please credit me for 3 years' subscription to Green's Fruit Grower, and send me a postal card stating just when the 3 years will expire.

To the Publishers of GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.



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To see them is to be enthused, and to own them is to be entertained.

Read what Bishop J. H. Vincent and Rev. Charles Wagner say about them.

Bishop J. H. Vincent, of Chautauqua, writes as follows: "Simply to look over this collection is a step in one's education. It is really to see a series of illustrated sermons; it is to read a commentary in form and color by a Christian artist."

From Rev. Charles Wagner, author of "The Simple Life," who writes as follows: "I was much impressed by the marvelous collection of Biblical pictures by the late J. James Tissot. The careful and painstaking study of the Scriptures, of the country and customs of the people, and the deep religious feeling expressed, make these mighty people of the Old Testament spring into new life. The art of this great painter makes of these pictures the most impressive illustrations of the Holy Scriptures. Many of them are masterpieces of beauty, that will elevate the soul and purify the artistic taste of the people. I am glad to see this treasure of beauty and piety published, and I hope this great and beautiful work may be in every home."

HERE IS THE COMPLETE LIST OF 120 OLD TESTAMENT PICTURES.

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| 1. The Creation | Himself Known to His Brethren | 59. Joshua Gives the Signal for Attack | 86. Michal Despises David |
| 2. Tubal Cain | 32. Joseph and His Brethren Welcomed by Pharaoh | 60. Achan and Joshua | 87. Nathan Reproaches David |
| 3. Nimrod | 34. Joseph Dwelleth in Egypt | 61. The Seven Trumpets of Jericho | 88. Absalom |
| 4. Noah | 35. Joseph Converts with Judah | 62. The Taking of Jericho | 89. David Sees the Messenger Arrive |
| 5. Shem, Ham and Japheth | 36. Moses by the Well at Midian | 63. The Feast of Adoni Bezek | 90. Treasurers and Keepers of the Vases |
| 6. Building the Ark | 37. Moses Defends Jethro's Daughter | 64. Deborah Beneath the Palm Tree | 91. Hiram, Founder of the Two Pillars |
| 7. The Dove Returns to Noah | 38. Moses Speaks to Pharaoh | 65. Gideon Chooses Three Hundred | 92. Solomon and the Queen of Sheba |
| 8. Building the Tower of Babel | 39. Moses Speaks to the People | 66. Gideon Asks for Bread | 93. Solomon Dedicates the Temple |
| 9. The Kings of the Five Great Cities | 40. The Sign on the Door | 67. Jephthah Sees His Daughter from Afar | 94. Elijah Runs Before the Chariot of Ahab |
| 10. The Offerings of Melchizedek | 41. The Jews' Passover | 68. Jephthah's Daughter | 95. David Singing |
| 11. The Caravan of Abram | 42. Moses | 69. Samson Kills the Lion | 96. By the Waters of Babel |
| 12. Abram Guarding His Sacrifice | 43. Aaron | 70. Samson Puts Forth a Riddle | 97. Nehemiah Looks Upon the Ruins of Jerusalem |
| 13. Sarai Sendeth Hagar Away | 44. Pharaoh and His Dead Son | 71. The Idols are Brought Out | 98. Daniel in the Lion's Den |
| 14. Abram Sees Sodom in Flames | 45. The Exodus | 72. Philistines Visit Dailah | 99. Mordecai's Triumph |
| 15. Sarah Bears the Wood for His Sacrifice | 46. The Waters are Divided | 73. Samson Turns the Mill in Prison | 100. Job and His Family |
| 16. Isaac Bears the Wood for His Sacrifice | 47. The Costume of the High Priest | 74. Samson Pulls Down the Pillars | 101. Chaldeans Destroy the Brazen Sea |
| 17. Abram's Servant Meets Rebekah | 48. Moses and the Ten Commandments | 75. Eli Sendeth Out Samuel | 102. The Writing on the Wall |
| 18. Rebecca Meets Isaac by the Way | 49. The Golden Calf | 76. Samuel at Ramah | 103. Ruth Gleaning |
| 19. Isaac Sends Esau to Hunt | 50. The Brazen Serpent | 77. The Ark Sent Away | 104. Esther Feasts With the King |
| 20. Jacob Deceives Isaac | 51. Moses Smiteth the Rock | 78. Jesse Presents His Sons to Samuel | 105. Isaiah |
| 21. Jacob | 52. Moses and Joshua in the Tabernacle | 79. David Takes the Presents from Jesse | 106. Jeremiah |
| 22. The Mess of Potage | 53. Moses Blesseth Joshua | 80. Saul Puts His Armour Upon David | 107. Ezekiel |
| 23. Jacob and Rachel at the Well | 54. Jethro and Moses | 81. David Slings the Stone | 108. Hosea |
| 24. Meeting of Esau and Jacob | 55. Moses Sees the Promised Land | 82. David Plays the Harp Before Saul | 109. Amos |
| 25. Rachel and Leah | 56. Conquest of the Amorites | 83. David Endeavors to Pierce David's Friendship Between Jonathan and David | 110. Obadiah |
| 26. Joseph Reveals His Dreams | 57. Joshua and the Five Kings | | 111. Jonah |
| 27. Joseph Cast in the Pit | 58. Ai is Taken by Joshua | | 112. Micah |
| 28. Joseph Mourns His Son Joseph | | | 113. Nahum |
| 29. Joseph Interprets Pharaoh's Dream | | | 114. Habakkuk |
| 30. Joseph and Benjamin | | | 115. Zephaniah |
| 31. Joseph Maketh | | | 116. Hagai |
| | | | 117. Zechariah |
| | | | 118. Malachi |
| | | | 119. Baruch |

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More About Johnny Applesseed.

Mr. Charles A. Green, editor: It was with more than ordinary interest that I read the articles appearing in Green's Fruit Grower from time to time relative to the character and life-work of the unique and historic personage of John Chapman, or better known as "Johnny Applesseed." This, perhaps, is accounted for partly from the fact that the place he called his home for almost 20 years of his checkered life, was less than fifteen miles from Ashland. And I know a number of apple trees near here which are to-day pointed to with pride because they were once under the skillful care of this pioneer nurseryman, trees grown from seeds planted by his hands.

On September 15, 1882, a monument was dedicated about ten miles southwest of Ashland to commemorate the death of an early settler, and four soldiers, who were killed by the Indians in 1812. Beneath the names of the dead was carved the name of "Johnny Applesseed" because of his close association with the events of that time in this section of the state and nation. His cabin stood not far from the scene of this tragedy. Later he moved his headquarters to Mansfield, O., fourteen miles from here, where he resided several years. In the Sherman Heintzman park in that city a monument was dedicated to his memory November 8, 1900, under the auspices of the Richland County Historical society. This monument was a gift to the city by the Hon. M. B. Bushnell.

In the year 1838, "Johnny" journeyed westward and continued his self-imposed work in the state of Indiana. One stormy day in winter he was told that cattle had broken into his nurseries and were destroying his trees. Although 20 miles away, he at once started to go and repair the fence, but the exposure of the journey was too much for his physical condition, then enfeebled by age. At eventide he applied for lodging of Mr. Worth, near Fort Wayne. In the morning he was in a high state of fever, pneumonia having developed during the night. He was soon beyond medical aid, and breathed his last March 11, 1845. His last moments were peaceful. His eyes shone with a beautiful light, for he knew the angels were waiting to take him home. Although many years have come and gone since his death, the memory of his good deeds lives anew every spring-time in the beauty and fragrance of the blossoms of the apple trees he loved so well.

In the absence of any mention having been made in the articles which I read in Green's Fruit Grower, of a book having for its hero, John Chapman, I infer that your readers are not familiar with it. I refer to the historical novel entitled "The Quest of John Chapman," written by Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, and published by the Macmillan company of New York city. I do not know of any book in which the memory of its hero is so lovingly and beautifully enshrined. Valuable and appropriate as monuments of marble and granite are, they must ever be inanimate and cold; but this book throbs with warm life and inspires the reader's soul with the thoughts that glow and ennobles, and is, therefore, the grandest monument that can be dedicated to one so worthy of our gratitude and love.—Miles J. Snyder, Ashland, Ohio.

Editor's Note.—I have read the book mentioned, and so reported in Green's Fruit Grower.

The Inscription: This monument, dedicated to the memory of "Johnny Applesseed," was erected in the Sherman-Heintzman park, Mansfield, O., November 8, 1900, under the auspices of the Richland County Historical Society—a gift to that city by Hon. M. B. Bushnell, of that place.

Many a man is sorry he had his own way after his wife let him have it.

Bees and Fruit.

A writer in the New Orleans "Picayune" describes as follows the miracle wrought in a barren orchard by colonies of bees:

Honey producing is only one of the missions of the bee. Indeed, for actual profit, the honey is but a minor item.

Some years ago I moved to a small place up the Hudson river. I wanted a bee farm and selected for that purpose a spot among apple, cherry and plum trees, some of which had never borne fruit, others none for years past. My landlord told me I might cut down certain trees, as they were worthless, and he intended putting on some fine nursery stock.

Being busy, I did not cut the trees down. They blossomed freely, and, of course, we paid no further heed to them than to break blooms by the armful when we wanted floral decorations.

The cherry trees were, much to the owner's astonishment, loaded with very large, perfect fruit. He could not understand it; such a thing had not happened for years.

Early in the autumn while waiting for a swarm of bees to settle, I observed a number of fine apples upon one of the smaller condemned trees. When the landlord's attention was called to them he was completely mystified and called in his neighbors to see the wonder. Later we gathered from this tree nearly a barrel of the finest fall pippins ever seen in that vicinity.

No argument would convince the man that those pesky bees had anything to do with the yield of fruit on the place. He insisted that some sort of fertilizer must have been used.

Since that time I have demonstrated by scores of experiments that trees which had for many seasons borne little good fruit, or possibly none at all, have been brought up to a high standard of productiveness by the presence of bees. They carried the pollen, fertilized the blossoms and a bountiful harvest was the result.

Regardless of the honey crop, every fruit grower should have a few colonies of bees. If when the bloom season is past there is so little nectar in the mid-season flowers that the bees must be fed, it is a decided economy to feed them, as in cases where a strict account has been kept the cash value of orchard products alone has been doubled by their assistance.

Bower Builder.—Those champion feathered architects, the bower builders, are unique, in that they construct an elaborate playground in addition to an inconspicuous nest, says the Sidney, Australia, "Times." At times the bower, or playground, is made by arching the tops of two tufts of grass or low clumps of bushes, but often the birds make two lines of earth, along which tall spears of grass are planted, the tops being overlapped to form an arch. The bottom of this hall is strewn with any small bright objects they can pick up. They stole Gould's watch on one occasion while he was camped in the bush. I noticed a pink-crested bower bird one day fly off with a piece of bright tin in its beak, and followed it to its playground. This consisted of two walls of long spear grass, about a foot apart, leaning towards each other, and overlapping at the top, with a light partition across the center, in which was a small opening. The floor was strewn with little pieces of broken china, trinkets, beads, shells, chips of tin, glass, brass buttons and various other bright and glittering fragments. When playing they carry these pieces from one apartment to the other. They strut to and fro, passing each other at the doorway, with neck feathers ruffled like chicken hens, and cooing and chattering all the while. What the game really is I have no idea. They may play it for five minutes, or hours, or five years, but there is no more finish about it when they leave off than there was at the beginning.

A short season means long days' work. Make hay while the sun shines and make butter while prices are high.

The man who pays big wages, and that includes most farmers now, must raise big crops.

If a young man has good health, good sense and a good wife he is fairly safe in going moderately into debt for a good farm.—American "Cultivator."

THIS WILL INTEREST MANY

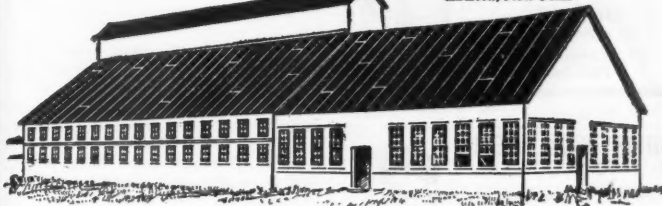
F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if any one afflicted with rheumatism in any form, neuralgia, or kidney trouble, will send their address to him at 704-7 Carney Bldg., Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has no interest in anything to sell, only a desire to tell those afflicted how he was cured after years of search for relief. Hundreds have tested it with success.

Mr. W. W. Hilborn, a large Canadian peach grower, gives his method of planting and cultivating a peach orchard, which he says has answered well with him: Select medium-sized trees, one year old from the bud. Shorten in the roots and cut off all side branches of the top if there are good strong buds on the main stem. Cut this back to two or two and a half feet in height. Each succeeding spring we thin out superfluous branches, and shorten in the new growth nearly one-half, until the trees begin to bear fruit in quantity. When the trees bear large crops of fruit they do not make such long growth of wood, and require less pruning. Cultivate often and thoroughly, from early spring until midsummer.

Warned of Fakirs.—Has that fakir floated onto your farm yet, oozing eloquence at every pore, showing cheek that lightning could not injure and offering you gold spectacles at ten cents a pair, solid silver spoons at ten cents apiece, goose wheat at \$10 a bushel, half-pound strawberries at \$1 a plant, apple-trees whose juices kill codling-moths, lightning rods with roosters that flush a brilliant red when a storm is approaching, air churns that make butter in a second, butter increasers that double the amount of butter, in a given quantity of milk, mowing machines that operate themselves, and similar wonders and ending by presenting receipts or contracts for you to sign? Be ready for him. He is due. Forget how to write before he presents the papers for you to sign.

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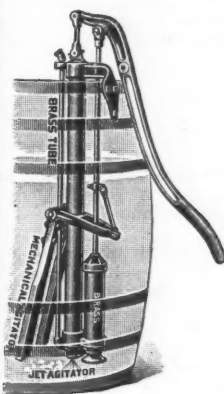
These are facts well worthy of consideration, and if you put up a new building, or if your old roof gives trouble, use Congo. Congo can be laid right over an old roof, and you can do it yourself. No special tools or skilled labor required. We supply nails and cement for laps.

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"Ol' Nutmeg's" Sayings.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Joe Cone.

A croaker never gits aout uv the marsh.

It's the caow thet's abused thet gives the skim-milk.

What kennot be cured must be et afore it sp'iles.

Talk is cheap, but sometimes it takes a lot uv money tew hush it up.

Ev'ry muskeeter yew slap makes one less—ef yew git him.

They's pride enough in one rustur tew supply the hull henyard.

Yew kin ketch ol' birds with chaff ef food is skurce enough.

Don't dew anything shady exceptin' in the line uv settin' aout a tree.

A faountin pen, like an indervidyul, is a good thing when it works.

A hobby is all right tell it gits up an' rides rough-shod over its owner.

Time an' tide wait fur no man, but about everything stops fur a wummun.

It's all right tew "dew it naow," ef naow is the time tur dew it.

This is the time us year when they's a big movement on foot with the tramps.

Keep the weeds daown, both in yewr truck garden an' in the garden uv yewr character.

It's a good thing tew be hungry; it's a better thing tew be able tew sartisfy it.

Naow an' then a tud runs threw a lawn mower an' comes aout alive, but it's seldom.

Ef yew hev the world on yewr shoulders put a saw-hoss under it fur awhile an' git rested.

A man never seems the same tew yew arter yew hev either borrid frum or lent tew him.

It's the little things thet caount, fur instance, the small boy takin' inventory uv his neighbor's melon patch.

By attendin' strictly tew yewr own bizniz yew will give other folks a chance tew attend tew their'n.

A little up-hill is a good thing else haow kin yew tell haow much yewr traces will stan'?

Put up a few bird cages here an' there an' they'll be music in the air ez well ez in yewr soul.

In order tew keep yewr bizniz in good order yew hev got tew keep yewrself in good order ez well.

Ef yew keep hens shet up they won't dew anything, an' ef yew let 'em run yew can't dew anything.

When some folks git the wrong pig by the tail they keep a-holt till they think the right one hez come along.

Sometimes yew hear somebody say thet they would jest ez soon hev somebody else's word ez their bond, an' of untimes we find aout thet one is jest ez good ez the other.

Queer Australian Birds.—Our mound builders, the brush turkey, the mallee hen, and the jungle fowl, are ranked by naturalists among the bird wonders of the world. The mounds are built in dark scrubs of earth, leaves, and twigs, which are scratched up by the hens for a considerable radius. The mound of the brush turkey measures as much as 40 feet in circumference, and ranges from five feet to twelve feet high. The eggs are placed in a ring, small end down, and incubated by the heat of the decomposing vegetable matter. The young can fly as soon as they have rooted their way out. Though the parent birds are sedulous in their care of the nest, they take no notice of the chicks. The little ones are absolutely on their own resources from the time they leave the shell.

Little Things.

My wants are few and simple,
I'd like a private car,
A castle on the Hudson,
A fifty-cent cigar,
A wife worth forty millions,
A rent producing flat,
A stylish horse and buggy
And little things like that.
—Nashville "American."



PEELING PEACHES.

The patience of a housewife is notable. The mere man has not one-hundredth part of the patience practiced by the housekeeper who does her own work. Man's work is varied; woman's work is monotonous. The peeling of one peach, apple, or potato is just like peeling another, but most women are glad to have peaches to peel. Many housewives seek for them in vain for the father has not been thoughtful enough to plant the trees and thus provide such luxuries. What a fine face is the above. It is worthy of being used as a model of a Madonna.

Young Wives Should Know.

There are several things that young wives should know. The most important is that necessities should be selected in preference to merely decorative articles of furniture.

That it is not wise to provide too many pots, kettles and pans when furnishing a kitchen.

That it is always decidedly cheaper in the end to buy only good carpets and good furniture.

That, no matter how limited the income, a small sum should be put aside regularly for the proverbial rainy day.

That a simple dinner, well served, is decidedly more enjoyable than an elaborate dinner poorly served.

That a practical knowledge of the "economy of good cookery" will be absolutely necessary for the young housewife, no matter how much "help" she can afford to keep.

That all bills for marketing should be paid weekly, or, better still, when the articles are bought.

That, with care and economy, a small amount of money, saved weekly, will do wonders.

That it is important to be systematic in looking after the leftovers.

That old cold vegetables and scraps of meat may be used in soups and salads and croquettes, and in many appetizing ways too numerous to mention.

That "where there's a will there's a way," even if the means are limited.—New York "Weekly."

Children Proverbs.

Every child pays its way.—O. T. Bright. Hearts grow fit for heaven molded by childish hands.—Anon.

The Lord could not be everywhere, so he made mothers.—Lew Wallace.

O'er wayward children would'st thou hold firm rule,
And sun thee on the light of happy faces?

Love, hope and patience, these must be thy graces
And in thine own heart let them first keep school.—Coleridge.

The mother's heart is the child's school-room.—Beecher.

Mother Proverbs.

The Germans say: "A mother's love is new every day." "He who will not mind his mother will have to mind the jailer." Better lose a rich father than a poor mother." "A father's love is only knee deep, but a mother's reaches to the heart."

The Venetians say "Mother! He who has one calls her, he who has none misses her."

The Bohemians say, "A mother's hand is soft even when it strikes."

The Lithuanians say, "Mother means martyr."

The dress that makes people exclaim, "What a pretty gown!" should be discarded. Wear the dress that causes them to say, "What a pretty woman!"

In youth your face is the key to your body. In age it is the key to your soul.

There is no necessity for telling it all. You say more by saying less.

An amateur is somebody who loves something in a shallow way.

Be natural. But if possible, be natural beautifully.

There's always a woman in the case when a female lawyer is employed.

Some Up-to-Date Fashions.

For the convenience of the ladies in the homes of our subscribers we have made arrangements with one of the largest and most responsible manufacturers of patterns to offer some of their reliable patterns at the nominal price of 10c each. We have tested these patterns and take pleasure in recommending them to our readers.

5960 The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 yards 21 or 24, 3/4 yards 32 or 2 1/4 yards 44 inches wide.



5960 Blouse or
Shirt Waist,
34 to 44 bust.



5968 Plain Shirt
Waist, 34 to 44 bust.

5966 The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3 3/4 yards 21 or 24, 3/4 yards 32 or 2 yards 44 inches wide.

5968 The quantity of material required for the medium size is 7 1/4 yards 27, 5 1/2 yards 35 or 3 3/4 yards 44 inches wide with 5 yards of edging.



5968 Tucked Night-
Gown, 32 to 42 bust.



5959 Loose Coat,
32 to 40 bust.

5959 The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3 yards 21 or 24, 2 1/2 yards 32 or 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide.

5977 The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3 1/2 yards 24, 3 yards 32 or 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 1 1/2 yards of banding, 3/4 yards of edging.



5977 Breakfast
Jacket, 34 to 48 bust.



5958 Misses' Waist,
14 and 16 years.

5958 The quantity of material required for the sixteen year size is 3 3/4 yards 21 or 24, 2 1/2 yards 32 or 1 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 2 1/2 yards of banding and 1/2 yard 18 inches wide for the chemisette.

5974 The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3 3/4 yards 24, 2 1/2 yards 32 or 44 inches wide, 1/4 yard of banding, 1 1/2 yards of edging to trim as illustrated.



5374 Child's Bishop
Dress,
1, 2, 4 and 6 years.



5965 Child's Dress,
2, 4 and 6 years.

5965 The quantity of material required for the medium size (4 years) is 3 3/4 yards 24, 2 1/2 yards 32 or 44 inches wide with 6 1/2 yards of banding.

To get BUST measure put the tape measure ALL of the way around the body, over the dress close under the arms.

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es wide.

Plain Shirt
34 to 44 bust.
I required for
21 or 24, 3%
wide.
I required for
27, 6 1/2 yards
with 5 yards

Loose Coat,
to 40 bust.
required for
21 or 24, 2 1/2
wide.
I required for
24, 3 yards 3/4
with 1 1/2 yards
ing.

lases' Waist,
nd 16 yards.
required for
21 or 24,
ide with 2 1/2
nd 18 inches

required for
24, 2 1/2 yards
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JUNE

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This is a photograph of Myrtle Rosenfield, a beautiful young lady, the idol of a western home, who died during the past few months.

I Want Some Trees.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Aunt Jane.

Dear Mr. Green, may I come in, and say my little say?
I'm having just the awf'lest time, trying to have my way.
I want some fruit, I must have fruit, fruit I must have, or die.
They tell me, "You can't raise fruit here, you'd be a fool to try."
Well then, I guess I'll be a fool, for I am going to try it.
Please, Mr. Green, encourage me, I'm going to stay right by it.
I must have apples, peaches, plums, cherries, and berries too.
I'll try to grow them every one, and see what I can do.
And I must have some roses bright, and vines, and shrubs, and trees.
I hope that I can make them grow, in spite of bliz' and breeze.
And when I've shrubs, and vines, and flowers, and fruit, more than I need, The neighbors then, will grin, and say, "The old fool did succeed."
And I will load them down with fruit to eat, and some for pies.
I hope that they will taste so good that they will do likewise.

Aunt Hannah Criticized.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: I noticed an article in the May Fruit Grower, "Aunt Hannah on Divorce," that I beg leave to take exception to. It tells about a case where a man struck his wife and tore her hair. Now when a man so far forgets his manhood as to strike one of the weaker sex, he is a low lived brute, and is not fit for any woman to live with. I should have very much more respect for her if she should leave him than I should have if she should continue to live with him. It would be a thousand times worse to live day and night, year in and year out with such a beast than it would to leave him and later on marry some decent man.

I am tired and sick of this mawkish, maudlin gush about "What God has joined together," and "bound together until death separates," etc., God never joined a pure loving woman to a low brute of a man. He had nothing to do with it. It was a mistake made perhaps by a girl's marrying too young. But should she suffer for 40 or 50 years for that one mistake. No, no. It is more pleasing in God's sight for her to leave such a brute and start life over again.

Aunt Hannah says there is something about divorce that seems to wreck lives. She never knew a man or woman to amount to anything after they were divorced. Poor Aunt Hannah. I will show her a score of divorced people who are living happily and who are good citizens, who ten, twenty or thirty years ago got divorced from low, mean disreputable husbands or wives.

Nearly 40 years ago a young lady here married a young man of an adjoining town. She was a good musician, and loved society. He was a bookworm, would read from morning until night, and hardly speak even if he was spoken to. They lived together two years. Matters went from bad to worse and finally they were divorced. She married a man more to her liking, and after a few years he married. Both couples are living now, prosperous and happy. How much better that was than to have wasted their lives trying to live together. I wish young people would be more care-

ful. I wish they would not marry until they are 30 years old. I despise a man who wants to put his wife away because she has grown gray serving him, or because he is attracted to some other woman. But when a pure loving woman finds she has married a brute, a low down beast, she shows a good deal more common sense to leave him and either live alone or marry a better man. I have known of several cases where people have made good matches the second time. They knew how to choose better. I have not been divorced and never expect to be, but I had a sister who would probably have been living now if 30 years ago she had got divorced from a drunken brute. Tell Aunt Hannah to be a little more liberal in her views. There are exceptions to all rules.—B. M. W.

Readers of Green's Fruit Grower are taking great interest in Aunt Hannah's department and especially to the article on divorce above alluded to. We are glad to publish views differing from our own, therefore welcome those of B.M. W.—Editor.

The Wife in the Shadow.

O. S. Marden in "Success" Magazine.

One of the most pathetic spectacles in American life is that of the faded, out-grown wife standing helpless in the shadow of her husband's prosperity and power, having sacrificed her youth, beauty and ambition—nearly everything that the feminine mind holds dear—to enable an indifferent, selfish, brutish husband to get a start in the world.

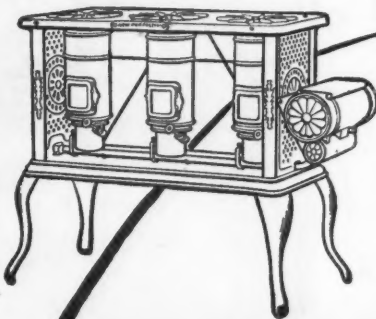
It does not matter that she burned up much of her attractiveness over the cooking stove; that she lost more of it at the washtub, and in scrubbing and cleaning, and in rearing and caring for their children during the slavery of her early married life, in her unselfish effort to help him get on in the world. It does not matter how much she suffered during those terrible years of poverty and privation; just as soon as the selfish husband begins to get prosperous, finds that he is getting on in the world, feels his power, he often begins to be ashamed of the woman who has sacrificed everything to make his success possible.

It does not matter that the wife sacrificed her own opportunity for a career, that she gave up her most cherished ambitions in order to make a ladder for her husband to ascend by. When he has once gotten to the top, like a wily, diplomatic politician, he often kicks the ladder down.

Frank E. Swishire, of Rice county, Kansas, came out to Mesa county last week and paid \$24,000 for a six-acre fruit farm belonging to H. G. Crissey, of Palsade. The orchard is planted to peach trees three years in bearing. Included in the sale is a handsome modern residence. If he should now have several years without losing a crop Mr. Swishire will pan out all right with such an orchard.

When the winter days are over
Then each maid is full of woes;
For the price of every walk is
Three new freckles on her nose.

Hot Stove—Cool Kitchen



How do you expect to endure the broiling days of summer if you prepare all the food over a glowing coal fire?

You need a "New Perfection" Oil Stove that will do the cooking without cooking the cook. It concentrates plenty of heat under the pot and diffuses little or none through the room. Therefore, when working with the

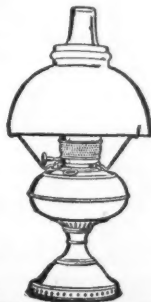
NEW PERFECTION Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

the kitchen actually seems as comfortable as you could wish it to be.

This, in itself, is wonderful, but, more than that, the "New Perfection" Oil Stove does perfectly everything that any stove can do. It is an ideal all-round cook-stove. Made in three sizes, and fully warranted. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.

The Rayo Lamp

a substantial, strongly made and handsome lamp. Burns for hours with a strong, mellow light. Just what you need for evening reading or to light the dining-room. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.



The Only Successful Cherry Picker

The cherry is not touched or bruised by the hand. The long unsightly stem is severed and most of it is left upon the tree; hence the fruit looks much more attractive in the box or basket, and keeps much better and the fruit buds for the next year's crop are not injured. It is held in one hand and operated easily and rapidly. The other hand is free to hold the twigs, etc. Every cherry that is clipped goes into the cup and is secured. It has been thoroughly tested and gives good satisfaction. Sent postpaid on receipt of 75c.; 2 for \$1.25. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

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Letters From the People.

"Prudent questioning is the half of knowledge."—Proverb.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower—Sir: I have lately taken up some land on which there are three large heaps of saw dust, (there being a saw mill on a portion of the land about 4 years ago). I intend to clear a lot of the land for fruit growing. Could I utilize the saw dust (a lot of it is nearly rotten) in anyway? Would it be any good as a manure or for mulching?—C. E. C.

Reply by C. A. Green: I have not found saw dust of much value in fruit culture. Used freely as a mulch it is apt to sour the soil, but if I had it in abundance I would try it sparingly as a mulch, particularly between rows of strawberries, where it would hold moisture.

Save the Pear Trees.—M. M. McIntyre asks if there is any way of saving pear and other trees that were stripped of branches in a great storm or tornado.

C. A. Green's reply: It is surprising how easy trees survive even when stripped of all their branches at certain seasons of the year. When a boy I often went into the thicket and dug maple trees to be planted along the roadside. Some of these trees were sawed off nearly half way from the root to the top, leaving no branches, and these trees thrived amazingly, new buds being forced out through the bark where no branches had previously appeared. This is precisely what may occur where pear or other trees are stripped of their branches or broken off by a tornado. Saw off such trees at the point where limbs or body is broken, covering the wounds with common lead paint, and the chances are that new branches will appear where none can be seen at present.

This indicates that there are, in every branch and all over the trunk of trees, dormant buds concealed, which do not make growth unless forced to do so by some calamity such as that spoken of. If the tornado occurred in the spring of the year there would be less damage done than if it occurred in the fall. Yes, Parker Earle is living in Texas. I have forgotten his post-office.

QUEER GRAFTING EXPERIENCE.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I am glad to say that all the trees and bushes that I received last year are making a fine start with the exception of the raspberries, which I think I didn't handle just right at planting. They may start all right later on, but some of them have not showed up yet.

I find that the few things I have set out are better than an alarm clock, and it is a source of constant pleasure to me to get out in the morning at five o'clock and note the progress of each variety, and work among the trees and garden plots. I tried what to me is a very interesting experiment this spring. There were half a dozen thorn-apples and one wild crab-apple in the lot, so when I trimmed up the Duchess and Wilder pears that I set last fall, I used the trimmings for scions and put them in the thorn-apples and wild crab, and also got some apple scions to put in the crab. Nearly every one is putting out new leaves and seems to be doing nicely. I also put in some quince scions later, but only two of them lived unless more start later. It is my first attempt at grafting, never having even seen it done, and hardly a day passes but what I look them all over to see what is doing. I never happened to hear of thorn-apples being grafted, before, so would be glad to know if others have succeeded in making them produce anything.

I find that working two hours before breakfast and then walking a mile and a half to the office is far better for my health and general capacity for work than renting and living close to the office. I hope some day before long to be able to go to farming back in old York state, and then I will buy my trees from Green—you bet.—W. R. Haughwout, Illinois.

Success in Planting Norway Spruce.—Thirty-two years ago I was working near the Black Forest region of Germany, being employed by the wardens to plant small spruce trees. In clearing the timber, which was cut down three winters previously, we had to dig holes with a grub hoe. The sub-soil was red clay. The holes were dug ten inches deep and wide enough to spread out the roots of each tree. We were not allowed to plant deep, as the spruce does not root deeply. Most people plant the Norway Spruce too deep, after which they perish. Depend upon a mulch to



"Cherries are ripe." These words have a cheerful sound indicating that summer is here with all its charms. The above is a remarkable photograph inasmuch as each person seems to be unconscious that the photograph is being taken. Notice how carefully the cherries are packed. This work can only be done by skilled persons. All cherries coming from California are packed in this way. The facing could not be so beautifully done but in one way, which is to begin facing with the cover on the box and the box inverted. In this way it is not difficult to place the cherries in position as shown in the boxes in the foreground. The bottom of the box is taken out, the top is left on. Fruit growers seem only recently to have realized that cherries are a profitable crop. Cherry trees should be headed low as no place where cherry trees are so profitable as when grown for a home supply.

hold the moisture in the ground rather than deep planting. Green's Fruit Grower is the best of all fruit-growing magazines. Long may it live!—August Lebecht, New York.

BIRDS AND FRUITS.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Right here at the start let me say that I am a great lover of birds, also of deer. I do everything I can within reason to protect them. I believe in a more rigid enforcement of our laws for the protection of useful birds. However, there is a limit to all things. Probably all birds are useful to some extent. I note with some interest the article in May issue of Fruit Grower on the robin and catbird by Frank C. Pellett of Iowa. Mr. Pellett thinks that large growers can well afford to feed birds on fruit. Now let us see for a moment if this is a fact. I have a large cherry orchard, the largest in the state. I have spent time and money and much hard labor to get this orchard up to its present condition. If I could save my crop it would be very profitable to me.

In this orchard are 150 large thrifty Early Richmond trees. Four years ago these 150 large trees produced a fair crop of fruit, estimated at at least three pecks to a tree, or 112 bushels of fruit, which would have brought at the door, \$448. The birds had made different arrangements however. They came in to the orchard in droves and they did not play fair for they took the fruit before it was ripe. We made every effort except shooting them, to keep them off, but before they were ripe they had taken or spoiled, every cherry on these 150 trees. They did not leave enough to make us one pie, or for a pint can of them, and when they were gone, they turned their attention to the Montmorency's and later to the Morello's. The robbers were cherry birds (waxwings), robins, catbirds and orioles, destructive in the order named. I have a mulberry tree (Russian black), which stands about midway between two of my cherry orchards, and the fruit rots on the ground, because the birds will not touch it as long as there is a cherry to be had for the stealing. The cherry bird is not a song bird, neither is it an insectivorous bird. It will not eat insects to any great extent, so long as it can get fruit, especially cherries, to eat. Yet our state laws impose a fine of five dollars for shooting one of them.

The writer has tried to get some relief from our legislature, by taking the cedar bird from the protected list, and again by making an open season of this bird, for the months of June and July, the birds to be shot only from the branches of bearing cultivated cherry trees, both bills being killed through the efforts of a half dozen members of the state bird club, which in this state, is composed of a majority of women.

Of course these laws are unconstitutional and the farmer or fruit grower has the right to protect his property and this is what thousands of them are doing now, and what we must all do sooner or later, and if the members of the bird clubs and the Audubon society are wise, they will not stand in the way of any reasonable laws that will give the farmer and fruit grower protection for his crops.

The fruit growers of to-day are no fools, and no one understands better than they the great value of birds, and no class of men are doing more to encourage and protect them, and prevent their

wanton destruction. The bird clubs, and the fruit growers should work together for some reasonable law that will protect the birds and the fruit grower. Such a course will be more to the interest of the bird clubs than the fruit grower, for the latter can protect his crops in spite of the former, and the supreme courts will back him up, as it always has done in such cases. And our game commissioners well know this.

My remedy would be to pass a law giving a man a license to shoot certain birds (named in the license) for a certain length of time, on his own premises and in his own bearing trees, while doing actual damage to his crops. Such license to be issued by the state game commissioner on a request signed by the owner of orchard and recommended by two or three reputable property owners of the town. We would like to see a general discussion of this bird and deer question in this paper, and we would like to ask the editor, who is president of a bird club, what he would do if he was in my place? Remember my trees are too large to cover. Mulberries are not entirely hardy here. Then my trees are in their prime, and it would take ten years to get mulberries to bearing so they would be any protection to my crops. I asked a member of the Audubon society who came here to study local con-



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Can be used to cultivate rowed crops, as a listing harrow, also when closed together is a harrow cutting 4 1-2 feet wide.



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This is the season when many people are thinking about getting away to the mountains for a vacation. The above is from a photograph of Cascade Lakes P.O., Essex Co., New York, which form the most beautiful of all the famous Adirondack mountain resorts. Here are two twin lakes well stocked with brook trout. This hotel is in charge of Horace Nye, a friend of the editor of Green's Fruit Grower. Mr. Nye has had large experience as a hotel keeper and does everything in his power to make his guests feel comfortable and at home. Write him for particulars to the above address, mentioning Green's Fruit Grower.

When the Wind Has Lost His Way.

I lie awake on a winter's night
An' wish an' wish for day,
When the snow is fallin' ghostly white
An' the wind has lost his way;
When he shakes the shutter, an' seems to
say:
"I've lost my way,
I've lost my way!"

That's why he's sighin' an' cryin' so
As he wanders all about;
How can he find the way to go
When the stars are all blown out?
He hasn't a place in the world to stay—
He's lost his way,
He's lost his way!

But, then, when the beautiful mornin'
breaks
I see him there, at play,
A sip of dew from the rose he takes—
Oh, then he has found his way!
Oh, then it is, in the light I say:
"He's found his way,
He's found his way!"
—Atlanta "Constitution."

Conduct Caused by Weather.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
George Bancroft Griffith.

The state of the weather has a noticeable effect on the spirits of most. Even the people who have little call to leave their comfortable houses suffer from the depressing effect of continued storm and gloom. The psychology of the weather, therefore, is a promising subject for study. It has been said that very few persons recognize the sources of terror that come directly from atmospheric conditions on experimenters and observers and others.

"In my own case," says Dr. T. D. Crothers, I have been amazed at the faulty deductions and misconceptions which were made in damp, foggy weather, or on days in which the air was charged with electricity and thunder storms were impending. What seemed clear to me at these times appeared later to be filled with error."

We are told that an actuary in a large insurance company is obliged to stop work at such times, finding that he makes so many mistakes that he is only conscious of later that his work is useless. It is also cited that in a large factory from ten to twenty per cent. less work is brought on on damp days and days of threatening storm. The superintendent, in receiving orders to be delivered at a certain time, takes this factor into calculation. There is a theory among many persons in the fire insurance business that in states of depressing atmosphere greater carelessness exists and more fires follow. Engineers of railway locomotives have some curious theories of trouble, accidents and increased dangers in such periods, attributing them to the machinery.

The conviction widely prevails, however, among many active brain workers that some very powerful forces coming from what is popularly called the weather, control the work and the success of each one in both physical and professional labor.

It is very true that there is something about pleasant weather which is like a tonic to the spirits, like good-nature or a benediction. There are a few choice spirits, to be sure, whose mental thermometer rises with the wind and the storm, but to most of us there is something melancholy "in the cauld blast," and the pleasant weather that follows resembles a strain from some lofty poem; it revives all the drooping energies of our being, renews youth and hope and illusion, and sets the world in tune.

I have been told of a sturdy old saint in one of our Massachusetts towns, a generation or so back, who prided himself on that he had never made any concessions to the weather. He lived more than two bleak miles from the meeting house, and shanks' mare was

the beast he oftenest rode thither; but no Lord's day had ever been hot enough, or cold enough, or wet enough, or dry enough, or snowy enough, or thundery enough, to prevent him from getting over that plus two-mile stretch in time to be in his seat in advance of the man who lived across the street—and who took his leisure accordingly.

There were several other things as to which he had an equally obdurate contest with the weather. He never wore an outside coat in winter; nor a thin garment in summer; although he was known, when the thermometer went up into the nineties—or would have done so, had the luxury of a thermometer been extant in that primitive and scantily furnished town—to take off his broadcloth coat, and, walking in his shirt sleeves, carry it on his arm to the church door. It was years before this tough customer condescended to the effeminacy of an umbrella.

Hear him: "The parson said one Sunday morning, as I was a-goin' in to meetin' in a howling snow-storm, says he: 'Mr. Tinkham, I can count but two other men and a boy besides yourself in the sanctuary this morning—no sister of the church can stand such a blustering northeaster—don't you think that in place of the regular service we had better draw together around the stove, indulge in two or three short prayers, and retire?'"

"No, sir," says I. "I don't think nothing of the kind. Ef the Lord is pleased to send weather, doubtless He wants it 'tended to, according to Eccles. x:10, by people's jest puttin' to it more strength, and I don't see no reason why the weather should be stronger'n the Lord Almighty and His people, and drive us down from what I call His reasonable service to a lean, scant, deacon's meetin', with three men and a boy!"

Uncle Tite has passed on. There was a rumor that—towards the last of his life—he was heard to admit that it was just possible that the other man might have been right—or at least a leetle righter than he was—on one occasion; but, "with that exception, he thanked the Lord that He had enabled him to live a consistent life, and, when he thought of that memorable Sunday on which he had been the means of maintaining the public service of the sanctuary from slumping into the insignificance of a deacon's meetin' with three men and a boy, he felt to thank God that he never had conceded nothin' to the weather!"

But Uncle Tite's case was a rare exception to the general rule, and one must in these days, indeed, be either very happy or well-disciplined to thoroughly enjoy the keening of the wind, the pelting rain and murkiness of stormy days. It is so easy to believe in good fortune and happiness when the sun shines; it seems impossible that things should go wrong while the stars are bright and the sky is clear; misfortune is for cloudy seasons.

Should Uncle Tite come back, we should be much disappointed if he did not heartily join us in urging all good people to concede much to the weather. Have short services, and shorter sermons, on hot Sundays. If much study be a weariness unto the flesh, so is much weather.

Some people take too much pains to watch the weather, and are always wondering beforehand what it will be, but the Tartar proverb puts it in the right way: "The peasant prays for rain, the traveler longs for sunshine, but God gives each what is best."

It takes a clever woman to say cruel things in an agreeable manner.

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CLIMAX BASKETS

For shipping Plums, Cherries, Grapes and other small fruits. They are strong, well made and complete with covers and fasteners. They are generally used for shipping some distance and are built to stand the travel.



SPLINT BASKETS

Are lighter than the Climax and are generally used for Plums, Cherries, Grapes and other small fruits in nearby or home market, where covers are not wanted.



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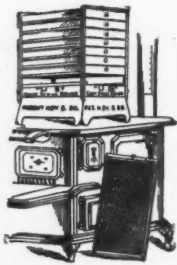
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THE U.S. HOME EVAPORATOR

Thoroughly tested and approved. Latest, cheapest, best. Can be used on any stove, dries any fruit.

Read This: To introduce our Home Evaporator and our No. 1 Parer, Corer, and Slicer (see description at top of page), we offer both for only \$5.00. Weight less than thirty pounds; can go by express or freight at very small cost. Just think of it! A Parer, Corer and Slicer with a Fruit Evaporator, all for only \$5.00.

Send for complete catalogue of fruit supplies. Everything for planting, cultivating, spraying, harvesting, and marketing fruit.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.

Supply Department

Rochester, N. Y.



SHEEP FARM NEAR ROCHESTER, N. Y.

I Used to Kill Birds.

I used to kill birds in my boyhood. Bluebirds and robins and wrens. I hunted them up in the mountains. I hunted them down in the glens. I never thought it was sinful.— I did it only for fun.— And I had rare sport in the forest With the poor little birds and my gun.

But one beautiful day in the springtime I spied a brown bird in a tree, Merrily swinging and chirping. As happy as birds could be; And, raising my gun in a twinkling, I fired, and my aim was too true; For a moment the little thing fluttered. Then off to the bushes it flew.

I picked up the bird in my anguish, I stroked the wee motherly thing That could nevermore feed its dear young ones. Nor dart through the air on swift wing. And I made a firm vow in that moment, When my heart with such sorrow was stirred, That never again in my lifetime Would I shoot a poor innocent bird! —"Our Dumb Animals."

Feeding the Orchard.

A Grand Traverse Fruit Grower Gives Some Good Advice.

E. O. Ladd, of Old Mission, who has been growing apples and other fruit in Grand Traverse Co., Mich., since boyhood, was one of the speakers at the Mason county institute this winter. On the subject of orchard fertility he made the following good points:

"From the time an orchard is planted until it reaches the bearing age, a uniform, even growth from year to year, should be maintained and as large a growth as is consistent with the through ripening of the new wood before winter. We should also aim to conserve the natural fertility of the soil against the time when the trees must draw more heavily upon it for the production of fruit. Thorough cultivation during the early part of the season helps to conserve moisture and liberate plant food just when it is most needed. It is a good practice to sow some cover crop in the young orchard about the middle of July or first of August. Oats and barley are among the best cover crops as they make a large growth during the latter part of the season which forms heavy mulch to protect severe freezing of the ground during the winter, and worked into the soil the following spring form a large amount of humus which helps to maintain the proper physical condition of the soil.

"If the land is good some cultivated crop like corn or beans may be grown in a young orchard for the first two or three years, but no small grain should be allowed to ripen.

"Nothing is more ruinous to the productiveness of any soil than continuous clean cultivation. A proper supply of humus or decaying organic matter, is essential for promoting those changes which are necessary in reducing those elements to a condition in which they are soluble in water and can thus be taken up by the roots of the growing plant.

"In naturally good cultivation and cover crops may be all that is necessary in a growing orchard.

"A thrifty tree is not so liable to be attacked by diseases and insect pests and with plenty of plant food in the soil (along with proper pruning and thinning of the fruit) we may more easily encourage the habit of annual bearing. A bearing orchard may need something more in the way of fertilizers and for this our main dependence has been stable manure.

"When all the manure (both solid and liquid) is saved it becomes a complete fertilizer supplying in an available form, all the elements of fertility and also helping to keep up the humus contents of the soil.

"The general farmer depends upon three things to keep up the productive-

ness of his farm, tillage, rotation of crops and the application of manures or fertilizers. The fruit grower can use the first and last of these methods but he cannot practice a rotation of crops. He can, however, make use of the cover plant on which every good rotation hinges for building up and maintaining fertility. We sow clover on each alternate space between the rows the latter part of July. The next year this clover is allowed to grow. We clip it with the mowing machine two or three times and leave it where it falls. The spaces not seeded to clover are under cultivation until about the first of August when they may be seeded to clover. The following spring the oldest seeding is plowed under and cultivated, thus every row of trees receives cultivation each year on one side. Then when the clover is plowed under and decays, it furnishes a large amount of very readily available plant food near the surface of the ground just where the fine hair-like roots of our fruit trees can take it up. A ration which will enable them to do their best is as necessary for trees as for cows. Rapid growth and no development of fruit buds may be because they are getting too much nitrogen and not enough phosphoric acid and potash. In this case a dressing of wood ashes, from one to two tons to the acre may help balance the ration. Good hardwood ashes contain on an average about five per cent. of potash and some phosphoric acid and lime. If ashes cannot be obtained, a dressing of one hundred pounds of sulphate of potash and two hundred pounds of acid phosphate to the acre may be used. Sulphate of potash is about fifty per cent. pure potash, costs about fifty dollars a ton, acid phosphate twelve to twelve per cent., phosphoric acid and worth about sixteen dollars a ton."

Care of Blackberries.

A writer in "Farmer's Home Journal" gives very plain and concise directions for setting and caring for a patch of blackberries and no one with a plot of ground should be without this healthful and delicious fruit, which can be put to so many uses, and which is nearly always sure to make a crop.

The essential point in growing blackberries successfully is a moist soil, not one in which water will stand, but one rich enough in humus to hold sufficient moisture to carry the plant through the growing season. The writer quoted says: "It is usually best to plant the blackberry bushes in the fall, setting the smaller growing kinds 4 x 7 feet apart and the larger varieties 6 x 8 feet. Thorough cultivation throughout the season will help in a material degree to hold the moisture necessary to perfect a good crop. The soil should be cultivated very shallow, so as not to disturb the roots. Breaking the roots starts a large number of suckers which have to be cut out and destroyed.

Blackberries, like dewberries and raspberries, bear but one crop on the cane. That is, canes which spring up one year, bear the next year. From three to six canes are sufficient to be kept in each hill. The superfluous ones should be thinned out as soon as they start from the ground. The old canes should be cut off soon after fruiting and burned. The new shoots should be pinched back at the height of two or three feet if the plants are to support themselves.

BY AND BY.

All the woods will ring with gladness
In a little while;
People will forget their sadness
In a little while;
Doves will be serenely cooing,
Kites will cleave the air;
Maddened mobs will be pursuing
Umpires here and there,
In a little while.
—Chicago "Record-Herald."

BEES MAKE MONEY-START 1908 WITH BEES

Order Your Bee Supplies at Once.

We make immediate shipment, as our stock is complete. Being manufacturers, we guarantee our goods and prices to be right. Send us your order for the supplies needed and same will be shipped by freight, subject to approval. Invoice and shipping receipt sent same day goods leave our factory. Write for quotation on "Beginner's Outfit" and Free catalog "Hints for Beginners in Bee Keeping."

MINNESOTA BEE SUPPLY CO., 66 Nicollet Island, Minneapolis, Minn.



BERRY BASKETS

Standard quart Berry Baskets, regulated by law, wire sewed, and made of cypress, the best material.

GET OUR PRICES AND SAVE MONEY.

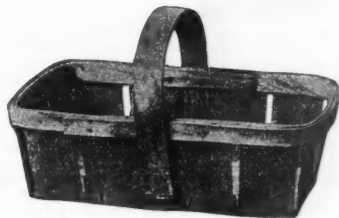
SPLINT BASKETS

These are lighter than Climax and are used for plums, cherries, grapes and other small fruit in nearby or home markets, when covers are not wanted. Regular sizes 5 and 8 pound. 8-lb. size can be furnished with covers if desired.

We also have Western New York "one-third" peach baskets, and 5-lb. and 5-lb. Climax baskets with and without covers. Write and get prices on the above baskets; also ask for our new implement catalogue. Address,

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.

Implement Dept., Rochester, N. Y.



I Cure Catarrh To Prove it I Will Send

To every reader of this paper or any of their friends having Catarrh of the Head, Nose or Throat or Constitutional Catarrh in any manner, shape or form.

One Months FREE Medicine

This offer is the fairest, most liberal one ever made the readers of this paper. I want every person having Catarrh to accept it. I want to convince them that any form of Catarrh can be cured. I want to prove to those who have used many different remedies and failed to get the cure they wanted, that it was the fault of the remedy or treatment they used and not because their case is incurable.

My treatment is the right kind; I want to prove to every afflicted person that it reaches the cavities of the head, nose and throat, purifies the blood and penetrates every part of the body wherever Catarrh germs can possibly locate. That is the reason my treatment cures when others fail. It removes the cause first; then the symptoms. Then, and then only is the disease really cured. If that is what you want, write to-day.

Send Your Name and Address For Free Treatment

A letter or on a postal card will do. Just say that you have Catarrh. I will send you the medicines you need for one month's treatment free of charge, without putting you under any obligations to me whatever. I simply want to show you how easy and quick Catarrh can be cured with my new system of treatment. Don't put this off but write to-day to



DR. T. F. WILLIAMS, 284 Flynn Blk., Des Moines, Ia.

FRUIT GROWERS' NECESSITIES

EVERYTHING NEEDED FOR PLANTING, GROWING, HARVESTING AND MARKETING FRUIT.

Sprayers	Slicers	Pruning Knives	Grape Vine	Plows	Weeders
Spray Supplies	Bleachers	Pruning Saws	Holders	Barrows	Cultivators
Baskets	Evaporators	Pruning Hooks	Grafting Knives	Rollers	Horse Muzzles
Barrel Headers	Canners	Snagging Shears	Grafting Wax	Planters	Garden Tools
Fruit Parers	Cider Mills	Budding Knives	Raffia	Seeders	Catalogue Free

Many years experience enables us to make a wise selection from the many makes and to offer our patrons only the very best. By special arrangement with the makers we are able to offer everything needed at very low prices.

Write us to-day about whatever you need and let us quote you a price.

PREPAID TO YOUR STATION.

Address: GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y. Supply Dept.

Sister Woman!

READ MY FREE OFFER

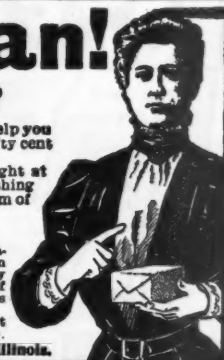
My mission is to make sick women well, and I will gladly help you or any sufferer from woman's ailments. I will mail you free a fifty cent box of Balm of Figs—the splendid home treatment that cures.

I want to tell you all about it—just how to cure yourself right at home without the aid of a Doctor, for I have never heard of anything that does so quickly and surely cure these ailments as does Balm of Figs, and I want to send you at my expense

A FULL FIFTY-CENT BOX ABSOLUTELY FREE.

It is a splendid remedy and has to its credit some of the most extraordinary cures on record, and I want to place it in the hands of every woman suffering with any form of woman's ailments, Leucorrhoea, Profuse, Scanty and Painful Periods, Ulceration, Inflammation, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Ovarian or Uterine Tumors or Growths, or any of the weaknesses so common to women.

Let me send you the 50c box now. Write to me today—at once. Just say you need the medicine and I will send it promptly. Address in confidence. MRS. HARRIET M. RICHARDS, Box 222 D Joliet, Illinois.



TILE DRAINED LAND IS MORE PRODUCTIVE



Earliest and easiest worked. Carries off surplus water; admits air to the soil. Increases the value. Acres of swampy land reclaimed and made fertile. Jackson's Round Drain Tile meets every requirement. We also make Sewer Pipe, Red and Fire Brick, Chimney Tops, Encaustic Side Walk Tile, etc. Write for what you want and prices. JOHN H. JACKSON, Third Ave., Albany, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION

BRONCHITIS and CATARRH CURED.....FREE

TRIAL TREATMENT OF CONDOR INHALATION (California's marvelous discovery) sent to any one afflicted with Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, or any nose, throat or lung trouble, to prove that a cure can positively be made at home, without change of climate, loss of time or stomach dosing.

CONDOR INHALATION quickly and directly reaches the affected parts and permanently cures pain in chest or between shoulder blades, raising matter, constant spitting, lingering colds, hoarseness, chronic coughs, tickling in throat, loss of taste and smell, flushed cheeks, night sweats, chills, fever, hemorrhage, foul breath, stuffed nose, head noises, sneezing, shortness of breath, choking, gasping, wheezing, loss of vitality, strength, weight, etc.

Inhaled through mouth or nose, the heated, medicated vapor arising from burning pastilles penetrates to every nook and corner of the air passages and lungs, disinfests and rebuilds ulcerated tissues, loosens and raises mucus, destroys and ejects poison germs, heals lung cavities, affected nasal passages and bronchial tubes, and restores health.

Write today, mentioning your disease, and we will send you free of charge, Trial Treatment, 48-page illustrated Book and information about how to get well.

CONDOR CURE CO., Dept. 196 Los Angeles, Calif.

The sad story of MY FATHER'S GREAT SUFFERING FROM CANCER

Read the following and be convinced. WE CAN CURE YOU.



Forty-four years ago my father, who was himself a doctor, had a vicious cancer that was eating away his life. The best physicians in America could do nothing for him. After nine long years of awful suffering, and after his face had totally eaten away his nose and portions of his face (as shown in his picture here given) his palate was entirely destroyed together with portions of his throat. Father fortunately discovered the great remedy that cured him. This was over forty years ago, and he has never suffered a day since.

This same discovery has now cured thousands who were threatened with operation and death. And to prove that this is the truth we will give their sworn statement if you will write us. Doctors, Lawyers, Mechanics, Ministers, Laboring Men, Bankers and all classes recommend this glorious life-saving discovery, and we want the whole world to benefit by it.

HAVE YOU CANCER? Tumors, Ulcers, Abscesses, Fever Sores, Gout, Catarrh, Salt-Rheum, Rheumatism, Piles, Eczema, Scald Head or Scrofula in any form.

We positively guarantee our statements true, perfect satisfaction and honest service—or money refunded.

It will cost you nothing to learn the truth about this wonderful home treatment without the knife or caustic. And if you know anyone who is afflicted with any disease above mentioned, you can do them a kindness by sending us their addresses so we can write them how easily they can be cured in their own home. This is no idle talk, we mean just what we say. We have cured others, and can cure you. Forty years experience guarantees success. Write us today; delay is dangerous. Illustrated Booklet FREE.

DR. MIXER, 205 State St., HASTINGS, MICH.

GOITRE

THE RIGHT REMEDY IS FOUND AT LAST

\$2.50 WORTH—FREE



Don't be discouraged by an ugly goitre on your neck. It can be cured. Let me send you a good liberal sample of my great remedy for a trial in your own case. The sample will quickly relieve the choking and other distressing symptoms and it often reduces the goitre one to two inches. Don't hesitate because of former disappointments, for the sample alone will convince you that a true remedy has been found. Write for the sample treatment today and let it speak for itself. Address, W. Thompson Bobo, 11 Minty Block, Battle Creek, Mich.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

ECZEMA

Itch and Skin Disease Treatment \$1.00 FREE

To Try We have the greatest Eczema and Skin Disease treatment in the world and want to prove it to you. Send your name and address, we will send a complete treatment by return mail. Use it according to directions and if it benefits, send us \$1.00. Thousands have already been cured. It heals the unsightly sores, stops the itching and removes every trace of the trouble. No matter what you have already tried, or how many years you have suffered, grasp this opportunity. Write today; if any of your neighbors and friends are afflicted, tell them to write. Address: Grace Medical Co., 216 Phillips Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

SKIN & SCALP



HEALTH DEPT.

Odd Facts.—There is no doubt that most people ruin their teeth and digestive system by taking food at too high a temperature. One cannot get into a hot bath if it is over 112 degrees; 105 degrees is dangerous, and even 100 degrees is warm. But from experiments made it appears that we eat meat at 115 degrees temperature, beans at 132 degrees, potatoes at 150 degrees. The average temperature of tea is 135 degrees, and it may be sipped, but cannot be swallowed in large quantities, if it exceeds 142 degrees. Now all of these things are so hot that the fingers can touch them for only a moment. What serious injury must they not cause to the delicate lining of the stomach when they burn the tough skin of the finger. Dyspepsia and bad teeth are the result.

Care of the Feet.—Many people do not bathe them sufficiently often, do not change their stockings with sufficient frequency and do not care for them in other ways as they should.

The soldier who cares for his feet is the one who holds out on the march, and many foreign armies have doctors who see that the men care for their feet. The dead skin which hardens and produces callous spots needs to be removed twice a day if the feet perspire freely.

To rub the feet with alcohol refreshes them wonderfully and nothing is as good for them as a vigorous alcohol rub after they have been wet or chilled.

A rub with cocoa butter is a fine thing for the feet at all times. Get a cake of this and give them a five-minute rub at least once a week after the daily bath and you will save yourself many a groan.

We should wear rubbers whenever we need them and take them off as soon as we can. The feet must be kept warm and dry.

DANGERS FROM SUN-STROKE.

There are many physical disorders called sun-stroke which are not correctly named. Sun-stroke is in most cases fatal, death ensuing usually within twenty-four hours. It is accompanied with flushing of the face and body and with a high temperature. If the face is white and the temperature low rest assured that the case is not one of sun-stroke.

The person who has been accustomed to working in the sun all the season is not as likely to be attacked with sun-stroke as he who is accustomed to office work or to work in the shade but who simply on occasions goes out to work or play on a hot summer's day. Nature warns everyone. If you are likely to have an attack of sun-stroke you will have a feeling of faintness and of dizziness. If on being thus warned you stop work and retire to the cool shade you will ward off the attack. But if you continue in the face of this warning the chances are that you will be dead within twenty-four hours.

The lesson is then, not to begin work suddenly outdoors in July or August when the sun is at its hottest, but gradually to accustom yourself to the rays of the sun and to its heat. Then be careful not to over eat, over drink or to over work. Over exertion is very dangerous and especially on a hot, sultry day. Sun-stroke may occur in a close heated hay-mow where the victim is not exposed to the direct rays of the sun, but remember that heat prostration is not sun-stroke though it is often called that.

The remedy for sun-stroke is to cool the body quickly by stripping off all clothing and by dashing cold water over the body. But in every case summon a physician quick.

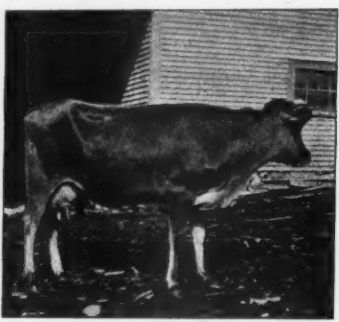
A man died at Green's Fruit Farm. It was many years ago. He came from the city and was not accustomed to working in the sun at harvest time. He was binding wheat by the woods in a valley where there was no air moving. In an hour after the stroke he was dead.

APPLE CURE FOR DRUNKARDS.

"For ten years," said a physician, "I have advocated apples as a cure for drunkenness. In that time I have tried the apple cure on some 40 or 50 drunkards, and my success has been most gratifying."

"Let any man afflicted with the love of drink eat three or more apples daily and the horrible craving will gradually leave him. The cure will be greatly helped along if he also smokes as little as possible."

"I know a woman who cured a drunken husband without his knowledge, by keeping always a plentiful supply of good



Cow owned by Mrs. Tack Dakin, N. Y., a subscriber, Name Cherry; born May 7, 1905; first calf born Feb. 5, 1907; from March 7, 1907 (the day she was 22 mos. old) to March 13, 1907, inclusive she gave 167 lbs., 8 oz., milk. July 25, 1907, she gave 38 lbs., 4 oz. She averaged 32 lbs., per day during June. Picture taken Aug. 5, 1907.

apples on the dining table. The man ate these apples and finally stopped drinking altogether."—Philadelphia "Bulletin."

FRUIT AS FOOD.

Prof. M. E. Jaffa of the California Agricultural Experiment Station discovered that during twenty-eight days six persons of varying ages and sexes lived comfortably and satisfactorily on a diet composed solely of fruits, nuts, olive oil and honey, some of them eating only twice during the day, while others ate three meals at their regular hours. During the test the bodies of those who lived on this diet were supplied with requisite protein and energy, and maintained their normal health and strength; this at a cost of from 15.7 to 47 cents a day, in accordance with the amount eaten. From this it is argued that a fruitarian diet is certainly justified on the ground of economy, as well as for palatability, food value and aesthetic considerations.

On the grounds of hygiene there are those who seek a further justification of a free indulgence in fruit, and the investigations of physicians and chemists have proved that there is ground for this belief. The common concession that fruits are laxative is due in part to the water which they contain, the salts in solution and to the irritating crude fibre, small seeds or other indigestible materials present, but an essential factor in diet is considerable bulk and bulky foods, such as succulent vegetables and fresh fruits. These are of importance as they usually contain enough indigestible matter to assist the remainder. The principle on which this indigestible matter acts is the same as that resorted to by the barnyard hen who selects a choice bit of shell here and there or a pebble or two of convenient size to aid along the rest. The human stomach occasionally needs a treat of the same order, though a little less harsh. Then there are the acids which the average man craves with his food. If he takes these into his system through eating fruits he gets citric, malic and other common fruit acids which are reputed wholesome, while, too, the iron and other mineral matters contained in fresh fruits and green vegetables are large in their protein content or energy value.

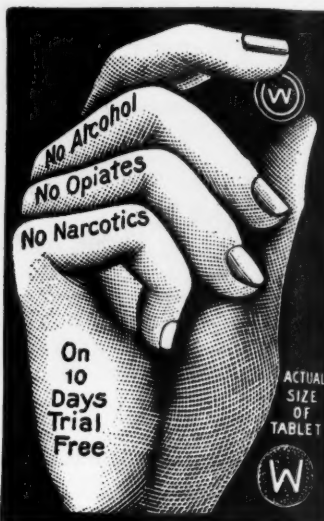
The custom of eating fruit when first we sit down to the breakfast table, though a comparatively recent one in this country, is, nevertheless, a sensible habit, hygienic in the extreme. Limes, oranges, grapefruit or other acid fruits eaten at this time are beneficial in more ways than merely stimulating the appetite. The bitter taste of the grapefruit is indication of its healthful quality, while in the tropical papaw and the pineapple are to be found active ferments. The ferment in the papaw, in fact, is separated in commercial quantities, and used as a digester, while the ferment in the pineapple is recommended for use at the end of the meal, so that its ferment will aid the body in digesting the food. Here let it be understood that with all their values fruits are not recommended as cures for indigestion and other human ills, but rather as the proverbial ounce of prevention. If a man is suffering from digestive disorders the best thing for him to do is to see a physician. Then, if his trouble can be cured and he is willing to take care to cure it, the partial or total fruit diet will go a long way toward saving him from another similar attack.—United States Bulletin 293.

A successful poultry keeper suggested that small pieces of charcoal and cut fresh meat or bone occasionally, will be much enjoyed by the chicks and is good for them.

Best by Test.

The Combination Oil Cure for Cancer and Tumor has its imitators. Beware of them. Write today to the Originator for his free books. Dr. Bye, 316 N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Mailed on TRIAL Free



I want you to try Pure Herb Tablets TEN DAYS FREE and prepare your system for the changeable weather that is sure to come.

Pure Herb Tablets

Quickly relieve Constipation, Stomach and Kidney Trouble and Rheumatism.

No Alcohol, no Opiates, no Narcotics. 3 MONTHS' TREATMENT \$1.00.

If you have a stubborn case of Constipation, Rheumatism, Kidney or Stomach Trouble, or if you feel bad in any way, try Pure Herb Tablets. They are a wonderful treatment for the digestive system. They strike at the root and cause of the disease. In most people Uric Acid is present in the blood, gradually accumulating as they grow older, and by lodging in various organs of the body, it causes disease. The blood grows old and impure, thus undermining the strongest constitution.

SEE HOW EASY.

Just send us a meter postal card, mentioning this paper, and we will mail three months' treatment of Pure Herb Tablet treatment. Use them ten days, if perfectly satisfactory send us \$1.00, if not, simply return the balance and you still have your money. We claim this treatment has no equal for above diseases, and take this honorable way to prove it to our patrons. Don't miss this opportunity.

Speed the day by sending now to

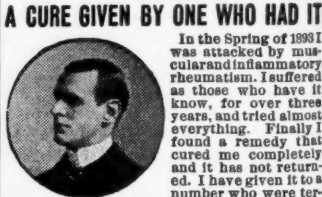
Pure Herb Tablet Co.

442 Main St., ASHLAND, OHIO.

AGENTS WANTED. Not sold by druggists.

RHEUMATISM

A CURE GIVEN BY ONE WHO HAD IT



In the Spring of 1893 I was attacked by muscular and inflammatory rheumatism. I suffered as those who have it know, for over three years, and tried almost everything. Finally I found a remedy that cured me completely and it has not returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, and it affected a cure in every case. Anyone desiring to give this precious remedy a trial, I will send it free. Address, Mark N. Jackson, No. 270 James Street, Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.—Pub.

ASTHMA AND HAY FEVER

want to tell all who are afflicted with Asthma and Hay Fever what cured me after forty-six years of suffering. Write me and learn of something for which you will be grateful the rest of your life.

G. F. ALEXANDER, 461 Exchange Street, Portland, Maine.

Enlarged Prostate Gland.

This is the cause of difficult and painful urination in men over fifty years old. The treatment is simple. No medicine necessary. A friend has been relieved at an expense of hundreds of dollars. We will send you his method and thirty years' experience on receipt of 25 cents. French flexible catheters, best of all, sent postpaid for 70 cents each. Address Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

A LIFE CURE

for Varicocele. My latest methods surpass anything I have ever found. Most cases cured in 10 to 60 days. No pain, no danger, no experiments. Afflicted persons want cures—not experiments. My specialty is varicocele, rupture, stricture and urinary diseases. Illustrated book and particular free, in person or by letter. G. ALLAN ROWE, M. D., 60 NIAGARA ST. N. BUFFALO, N. Y.

DEATH TO HEAVES
Guaranteed
NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Diarrhoea and Indigestion Cure. A veterinary remedy for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strongly recommended. \$1.00 per box, of dealers, or exp. prepaid. The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

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in Remedy Co.,
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Do You Want A COPY ?

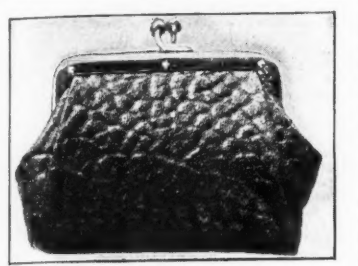
FRUIT and VEGETABLE GROWING in MANATEE COUNTY, FLORIDA.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

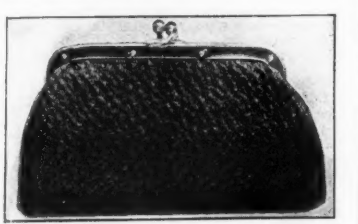
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Green's Fruit Grower Co., Rochester, N. Y.

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A new book has been published describing ranch life in the west. There is an enormous demand for the volume—truly, everybody wants it. Reads like fiction, yet absolutely true. It describes big ranches, tells how farmers and ranchmen are amassing huge fortunes and shows how new citizens may do likewise.

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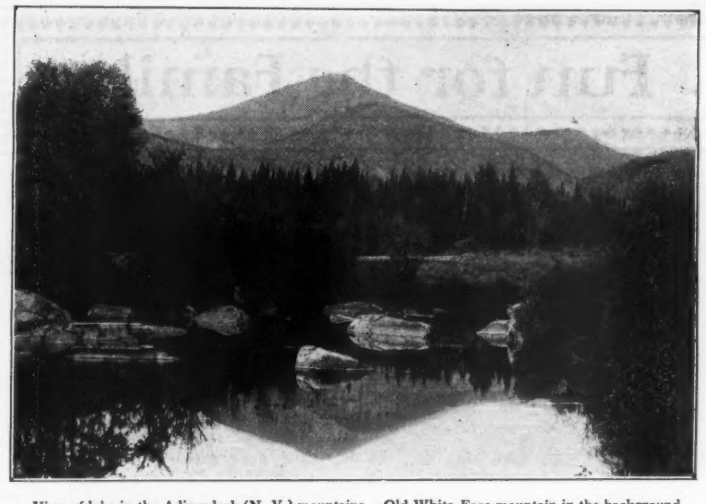
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View of lake in the Adirondack (N. Y.) mountains. Old White Face mountain in the background.

How to Fight the Rose Chafer, (Rose Bug.)
By H. A. Gossard, of Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

The rose chafer beetle issues from the ground in June and within two or three weeks lays its eggs in the earth from one to four inches beneath the surface, usually in waste land, particularly if it be of light sandy character. The grubs, which much resemble the well-known white grubs of sod land, except for their smaller size, feed on the roots of grasses and various plants. They descend below the reach of frost on the approach of winter and in May ascend nearer to the surface and pupate. Where practicable, badly infested sod may be plowed in late May, thereby destroying many of the pupae by breaking their cells thus preventing the emergence of the same number of beetles. After the beetles appear, there is no reliable remedy, except fencing them away from valuable plants and hand-picking. Sometimes they will not attack plants sprayed with bordeaux mixture, again they pay no heed to any kind of spray. While they are killed by strong arsenicals, so many recruits are always ready to take the places of the destroyed beetles that the results of poisonous sprays are almost imperceptible. Specially valuable plants, such as grapevines, small fruit trees, etc., may be enclosed in mosquito netting for two or three weeks during the period of swarming of the beetles, but this method of protection is obviously impracticable on a large scale. Newly set clusters of grapes may be made safe by enclosing them in paper sacks. The most practical device for use on a fair sized scale is an umbrella-shaped collector made of cloth, having a hole in the bottom. Beneath the opening in the umbrella or funnel should be placed a pail containing water with kerosene floating on top. If the beetles above the collector are sharply disturbed by jarring, they quickly loosen their hold and are precipitated into the kerosene. It may be necessary to jar three times per day through a period of ten days or two weeks to get a crop of grapes. With a sufficiently large collector one should be able to jar a rod of heavy grape row in less than five minutes. Some prefer a collector made by tacking cloth strips to long rectangular frames which are laid on the ground beneath the grape rows. When ready for use, the cloth is painted with kerosene or coal tar and jarring is performed by beating or shaking the vines.

Some Troublesome Insects.

Three destructive insect pests are now in the egg state and may thus be more easily destroyed than after they have hatched, says "Farm Journal." These three are the apple-tree tent-caterpillar, the white-marked tussock-moth and the bag-worm.

The egg masses of the tent-caterpillar are oftenest found on the apple tree, and are ring-like clusters about half an inch in length and a third of an inch in diameter, which ordinarily encircle the smaller twigs. They look like a dark waxy mass covered with varnish, and are composed of 200 or 300 eggs, closely cemented together. These masses have been on the trees since last summer, and as soon as the buds begin to open in the spring, the caterpillars begin to emerge and feed on the tender leaves; and the destruction of these eggs will save the tree from the pests.

The tussock-moth attacks fruit and shade trees—especially plum, apple, pear and cherry, maple, poplar, linden, willow and horse-chestnut. The eggs may be found on both trunks and branches. On the latter their position is usually marked by one or more dead leaves. The egg masses are whitish and look as if covered with a sort of frosting, and are usually attached to the cocoon, from which the moth emerged. There are usually from 300 to 500 eggs, closely cemented together and spread regularly over the cocoon. The majority of the eggs hatch in May, or the latter part of April.

The eggs of the bag-worm are within the curious, weather-beaten bags so often seen this time of year hanging to trees and hedges, especially to arbutus hedges and to quince, apple, pear, plum, cherry, maple, linden, Norway spruce and red cedar. The bags are spindle-shaped, of silk studded with sticks and leaves and swing freely in the air. If cut open one finds yellow, fluffy material in which the eggs are embedded. In the spring these eggs hatch, and the little caterpillars begin to feed, at the same time constructing cases for themselves of leaf fragments, held together by silken threads.

Surely it will be a wise plan to destroy the eggs of the three pests mentioned, and any others that may be seen, before the hatching season arrives. Do it now!



The Lady—All the big strawberries are on the top of this box. I can see that.

The Peddler—Well, ma'am, if yer'd rather have de little ones on top I'll just turn de box upside down.

The poultry breeder who wants to build up a gain of about fourteen eggs per hen in a comparatively few years must do so by selection in breeding and the trap nest system.

Must Read the Fruit Papers.

To be successful we must read farm journals and attend horticultural meetings. If one-fourth of our waking hours were devoted to reading and learning what varieties of fruit are best adapted to our soil and how to plant and cultivate, they would be profitably spent. A mistake in grain can be remedied in one season, but in fruit it is either a lifetime disappointment or a lifetime treasure and blessing. Some will say that this year most fruits were a failure. This I admit, but it was an exception and may not happen again for many years. I believe that the past year when fruit got killed by the very late frost, it was a blessing in disguise. It killed and starved the insects that lived on fruit and destroyed them. There was not enough fruit for the codling moth to live and breed on for the coming season. Spraying to kill fruit-destroying insects is all right for the commercial orchard, but in my opinion spraying the small orchards does more harm killing useful birds and bees than it does good. Killing useful birds is the cause of the increase of fruit destroying insects. Fruit trees that rest from producing a crop made a fair growth and the season was favorable for the maturing fruit buds. At present the prospect is for a big crop next year of all kinds of fruit and less insects.—Jacob Faith, Mo.

ELASTIC SHIRT WAIST BAND

Here is absolutely the best and simplest article for holding down the shirt waist and keeping it smooth and in place. No buckles to bother, no teeth to tear. Two colors, black and white. Sent prepaid for 10 cents. Agents wanted for this and other quick selling novelties.

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BERRY GROWERS who use our "Pickers' Tally Tickets" save time and trouble; samples FREE.

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Glebeer, Columbus, O. sold 12 pairs in 3
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THE "FRIENDLY GUN"

"Give me a gun and a dog and let the world go hang."
—Kempster.

Getting back to nature now and again with a friendly gun is about the best recuperative tonic I know, and it's a medicine any number of the doctor people swallow cheerfully themselves.

But the friendly gun! What makes it? It tingles and whispers in your hands! The butt snugly to your shoulder and the sight flashes true to your eye, like some eager living thing.

I met it first when as a boy my father bought me my first Stevens Rifle. Since then I have tried other models, but I always come back to Stevens. These makers seem to have the knack of making the "friendly gun."

There have been many good models, but it seems that for the short time they have been on the market the Stevens Repeaters are catching up to their predecessors in the matter of popularity. They are easily the most accurate and hardest shooting rifles in their class.

The .25 Calibre Repeater is unsurpassed for general target purposes, and is just the thing for general field work and small game. The No. 30 model of this calibre is the only Rim-fire Repeating Rifle on the market, and while the bull's-eye accuracy of Stevens Single Shot Rifles has been conceded for generations, Stevens Repeating Rifles are easily maintaining the makers' reputation for the unerring accuracy of their guns.

Anyone who wants to know more about guns should send for Stevens' handsome 160-page catalog. I have learned that it will be mailed on receipt of 5 cents in stamps to cover postage, by addressing the J. Stevens Arms and Tool Company at Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts.

A Veteran Sportsman.


Hardy Perennial Flowers.

It is pleasing to know that the hardy perennial flowers are becoming popular. They are so readily raised from seeds, so easily cared for, and withal so beautiful and lasting, that they are sometimes called "The Poor Man's Flowers," a name not inappropriate, as they do not have to be coddled and fussed over every year to have them grow up and bloom.

Pansies and Daisies, which begin to bloom with the Snowdrop in early spring, soon usher in a wealth of snowy Arabis and Golden Alyssum and pink Carpet Saponaria. Then comes the Columbine in great variety, Campanula or Bell Flowers, stately rows of Foxglove, and glowing clumps of Clove Pink, Sweet William and Carnations. Forget-me-not, Feverfew and a host of other beautiful and fragrant perennial flowers, making a rich array of color in the garden, and perfuming the air with delicious odors.

May and June are the months in which to sow these seeds to get the most satisfactory results, and if you get and plant them at this season, you will never regret it. The plants are hardy, lasting, and free-blooming, and will afford a glorious return for the modicum of cost and labor of raising them. They will live and bloom well for years, and are a never-failing source of real garden enjoyment. Don't fail to start a bed of hardy perennials this season.

PANSY.



MAKE YOUR BICYCLE INTO A MOTORCYCLE

at small cost with the valveless ERIF. This includes all parts so that anyone can make a strong, durable machine that will climb steep hills. Sample sold at cost. Send 6c. in stamps for bike Attachment catalog G, or Motorcycle catalog B.

MOTORCYCLE EQUIPMENT CO., Hammondport, N. Y.



OUR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This department is established for the benefit of the readers of Green's Fruit Grower who have anything to sell. The conditions: No display advertising will be placed in this department. The first three words only to be printed in capital letters. Each abbreviation and number will count as one word. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1. An advertisement containing fifteen words or less, will be inserted at \$1 per issue, additional words six cents each. We cannot afford to do any book-keeping at this rate and therefore cash must accompany every order. Orders must reach us not later than the 15th of the month previous to the month in which the advertisement is to appear. Five per cent. discount on orders to run three months or more.

Terms: CASH WITH ORDER. Address, Green's Fruit Grower Co., Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE

FINEST FRUIT LANDS, good markets, prices, crops; splendid climate, scenery, fishing. Ask list raw and improved lands. Ebbutt, Box 704, Nelson, British Columbia.

APPLE ORCHARD and Home combined for sale. Address, J. E. Hall, Waynesville, N. C.

PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN bull calf. Eligible for registration. Also high-grade bull calf. Madison Cooper, 120 Court, Watertown, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY FARMS. New Jersey Farms. High prices for produce. Desirable home surroundings. Lists. Dresser, Burlington, N. J.

FRUIT AND DIARY FARMS, some near Hales, entire state, close by the markets. 500,000 inhabitants along the Sound. Am a farmer. A. V. B. Hawley, Ridgefield, Conn.

20 EGGS \$1. Runner Ducks (300 eggs yr) Rose and S. White Minorcas, rose buff leghorns, orpingtons, langshans, dominiques, Indians; squab pigeons; 30 var. fowls; booklet free. Beeman, Ithaca, N. Y.

EGGS from Good Barred Rocks, \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Booklet free. W. D. Congdon, Waterman, Ill.

CLOUGH'S LAMPLESS BROODER "Chicken Habits at Night" tells all about it. Price 10c. V. W. Clough, North McGregor, Iowa. P. O. Box 5.

WANTED

FRUIT FARM in state of New York and Ohio, about 50 acres with 5 acres apple orchard. E. P. LeMasurier, Hallock, Minn.

POULTRY FOR SALE

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Winners. Stock shipped on approval. Eggs, fertility guaranteed. Chicks, live arrival guaranteed. Write for booklet. Ferris Poultry Farm, 568 North Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

DAY-OLD CHICKS. Nine varieties, hatched, sold and shipped safely. Limit, 2,000 males; capacity, 14,000. Booklet free. Old Honesty Hatchery, Dept. D., New Washington, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS

DON'T HESITATE. The Getall Fruit Picker, just patented, sells on sight. Representative wanted, farmer or fruit grower preferred, wherever apples, pears, plums, peaches or oranges grow. Capital, experience unnecessary. Big money maker. Write to-day. Standard Manufacturing Co., Schoharie, New York.

MILCH GOATS. Information regarding this most profitable milk producing animal. Write G. H. Wickersham, 1240 St. Francis avenue, Wichita, Kansas.

HIGH-GRADE PRINTING at cut prices. Trial order, 100 envelopes and 100 note heads neatly printed for 75 cents. Samples free. E. L. French, Bedford, Mass.

BARGAIN. 50 leaf perfume soap book 10c postpaid. Edward Florence, Greenville, Conn. Dept. A.

"MAGIC CHAMOIS POLISHERS." No polish required. Shines everything. Makes the World brighter. 25 cents. Bagley Mfg. Co., Avalon, Pa.

FOR SALE. Manlove Automatic Gate. Special offer for first order in any country for new style. Send stamp. Manlove Gate Co., Chicago.

CUTAWAY ORCHARD DISC HARROWS. Extension, Reversible; best tool ever used in orchard or fruit. One and two horses. Fruit Growers Specialists. Catalogue. E. G. Mendenhall, Box 303, Kinmundy, Ill.

COLD STORAGE is the best way of keeping fruit—everybody knows that. The Gravity Brine System (using ice and salt for cooling) gives better results than a refrigerating machine; lower first cost; absolute safety against breakdown. State capacity desired. Madison Cooper Co., 120 Court street, Watertown, N. Y.

RANEY CANNING OUTFITS for housekeepers, farmers, fruit and truck growers. The original up-to-date. We give you the best, with full instructions for home or market canning. Simple and easy. Prices \$5 to \$10 and up. E. G. Mendenhall, Box 303, Kinmundy, Ill.

TEN RARE SOUVENIR POST CARDS FREE Ten high-grade, artistic, imported cards, all different, costing from five to fifteen cents each, and your name and address inserted FREE in our "Exchange Club" so you can exchange cards with over 10,000 of our members in all parts of the world to anyone sending 10 cents for sample copy of our magazine. Address, POST CARD DEVOTEE, No. 1029 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Want to Sell

Your Farm or City Property? Send today for my free book which fully explains how you can easily and economically find a buyer for it.

L. G. DYERLEY, 487 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

A Frenchman declares that he is now able, after having studied the subject for upward of three years, to say with assurance that the eggs containing the germ of males have wrinkles on their smaller ends, while female eggs are smooth at the extremities.

Fun for the Family

She washed an' put some beans to soak,
An' set some bread to rise;
Unstrung dried apples, soaked 'em, too,
All ready for her pies;
She brought more wood, put out the cat,
Then darned four pairs o' socks;
Pa woke an' sez, "It's time for bed;
Ma, have you wound both clocks?"
—"Woman's Home Companion."

Anxious Mother—Oh, professor, don't you think my dear little Reginald will ever learn to draw?

Professor Crayon.—No, madam; not unless you harness him up to a truck.—"Comic Cuts."

Married.—"Will you take this man to be your lawful, wedded husband?" said the Billville Justice.

"You bet I will," said the woman. "I 'lowed I'd take him if ever he axed me, an' that's what I'm here fer. (Stand up, John, an' look the preacher in the face. It'll soon be over!)"

They prepared supper together on the gas stove. She grilled the steak which Staunton had brought in with him, and which, until now, had lain forgotten on the hat-rack in the passage. Staunton made the coffee—rare hand at making coffee was Harold Staunton.

"It seems to me that I have heard most of the ideas advanced in your speech before."

"That," said Senator Sorghum, "merely goes to show that they are good ideas which will stand wear and tear."—Washington "Star."

Vicar.—"Well, Mary, I was very surprised to see John walk out in the middle of the sermon yesterday!"

Mary.—"Ah, sir, I do 'ope you'll excuse my poor 'usband. 'E's a terrible one for walkin' in 'is sleep."—"Punch."

Parson Bluett: "Brother Richard will please take up the collection."

Converted Road Agent (reaching for his hip pocket): "Throw up yer hands, gents! Er—hold on—I mean, be liberal, brethren, for the good cause!"

Graft.—Janice—"Do you know, Horatio, dat every boy hez a chance ter be de President?"

Horatio (thoughtfully)—"Well, I'll sell my chance for ten cents."—"Sacred Heart Review."

An old admiral, well known for his powers of exaggeration, at a supper one night was describing a voyage.

"Cruising in the Pacific," said he, "we passed an island that was positively red with lobsters."

"But," said one of the guests, "lobsters are not red until they are boiled."
"Of course not," replied the undaunted admiral; "but this was a volcanic island, sir, with boiling springs."—"Tit-Bits."

"I hear," stated the real estate dealer, "that many farms in this vicinity have recently changed hands." "Yep," responded old Farmer Coboss. "Hired men like to move about."—Louisville "Courier-Journal."

"For goodness sake!" exclaimed mamma, returning from a shopping trip, "what's the matter with little Tommy?"

"'Tis a bad boomp he got, ma'am. Ye know ye told me I was to let him play upon the p'anny an' onct whin he was slidin' on the top of it he slid too far, ma'am."—Philadelphia "Press."

A Dark Secret.—The shades of night were falling fast.

The pride of the household was entertaining a young man in the front parlor.

"Nettle," called the fair one's father from the library, "aren't you going to light the gas in there?"

"In a minute, papa," replied the dear girl. "George and I were just speaking of — er — striking a match."—Chicago "News."

BIBLICAL CONUNDRUMS.

Why was Noah obliged to stoop on entering the ark?
Because Noah was a higher ark (hier-arch).

When did Moses sleep five in a bed?
When he slept with his forefathers.
Why was the giant Goliath very much astonished when David hit him with a stone?

Because such a thing had never entered his head before.

The Romancer—When you have money, people will shake you by the hand—

The Philosopher—When it's gone they'll shake you altogether.—St. Joseph (Mo.) "News-Press."

"But, doctor," protested the young mother, "castor oil is such an old-fashioned remedy."

"Madam," replied the doctor, "and babies are old-fashioned things."—London "Opinion."

The Night Riders.—Those Kentucky night riders might much better have put in the long winter evenings around the stove in the country store, telling how the government should be run.

To the Point.—Elderly Aunt—"I suppose you wondered, dear little Hans, why I left you so abruptly in the lane. I saw a man, and oh, how I ran!"

Hans—"Did you get him?"—Fliegende Blaetter (Munich).

A New Magazine Added to Green's Fruit Grower.

THE FRUIT GROWERS' JOURNAL, FORMERLY PUBLISHED AT TREYNOR, IOWA, PURCHASED BY C. A. GREEN.

Green's Fruit Grower has purchased the Fruit Growers' Journal. Green's Fruit Grower will be sent to the subscribers of the Fruit Growers' Journal to the full extent of the term of their paid subscription to that journal.

LETTER OF INTEREST.

TREYNOR, IOWA, March 20, 1908.
To whom it may concern: As former publisher of the Fruit Growers' Journal I have sold all my right, title and interest in the above magazine to Green's Fruit Grower of Rochester, N. Y., which publication will hereafter be mailed to my subscribers.
O. O. BUCK, Pub.,
FRUIT GROWERS' JOURNAL.

Pointed Paragraphs.

A rolling man gathers lots of dust.
Most of the lies crushed to earth will rise again.

Even a chorus girl never gets too old to learn.

He is cold and heartless who never felt another's touch.

In order to score a hit an actor must strike the public's fancy.

The man behind the plow also makes quite a stir in the world.

Lots of women complain because they have nothing to complain of.

No wonder love is blind when the girl has more dollars than sense.

It is easier for the average man to draw the line than it is for him not to step over it later.

Even if a man doesn't make any attempt to flirt with a pretty girl on a street car she suspects that he'd like to.—Chicago "Daily News."

Planting Time.

They cheat themselves who never steal
The joy of triumph ere 'tis won,
Who must possess their gains to feel
The worth of labor nobly done.
They are the blest whose joys begin
When first the tendrils feebly climb,
Whose smiles denote the joy within
Their hopeful breasts at planting time.

They make their burdens hard indeed
Who cannot contemplate with glee,
As busily they plant the seed,
The fair rewards that are to be;
They bear a world of needless ills
Who cannot join with him who sings
While toiling on the trying hills
The joy that from the effort springs.
—Chicago "Record-Herald."

Featherly (at front door)—Is you—er—sister at liberty?

Small Boy—Sure. Did you think she was in jail?

Teacher—Now, Howard, can you tell me what an impression is?

Small Howard—Yes, ma'am; it's a dent in a soft place.

Little Ina, seeing a lady with a robin's breast on her hat, said:

"Mamma, can't I have a bird's stomach on my hat, too?"—Chicago "News."

"The fellow who tries to attract business without advertising is like the fellow who throws his sweetheart a silent kiss in the dark. He knows what he is doing—but nobody else does."

GUARANTEED ROOFING AT BIG CUT IN PRICE.

Readers of this paper who plan to use one or more rolls of roofing for repair work, covering old buildings, covering shingles or in roofing stores, houses, barns, churches or any other building should write to Gordon, Van Tine Co., 800 Case St., Davenport, Ia., for their roofing proposition.

Gordon, Van Tine Co. sell only guaranteed roofing. Their ready-to-lay roofing is called Gordon-Van Tine's Flint Coated, Fireproof Rubber Roofing. It comes in three weights suitable for any kind of a building or factory, and the lighter weights can be used for fire-resisting sidings on buildings that take that sort of covering.

They have cut the prices from 33-1/3 to 50%, guaranteed quality of goods, and they guarantee their ready roofing for 6, 8 or 10 years—according to weight. They sell from their plant direct to you at factory prices. If you want metal roofing of any kind ask them for quotations. They will save you money, guarantee you save delivery, handle small or large orders promptly and are backed by the biggest banks in Davenport as to absolute responsibility. Mention this paper and you will get the most courteous treatment.

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NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE REALTY COMPANY, WASHINGTON, D.C.

THE CHRISTY HOE SAFETY RAZOR

"THE RAZOR THAT WILL SHAVE"



This Razor will shave. The Best Safety Razor in the World. New in design, new in construction, yet so simple. Only three parts, the Frame, the Blade and Comb Guard. No springs, hinges or screws to adjust. Has all the advantages of other razors, and advantages that others don't possess. Quality of material and workmanship is of the best. No honing, no stropping if you don't wish to. You can, however, give each blade the care you should. An absolute guarantee with every razor. We challenge the world to produce its equal. Every user of a razor will be a user of the "Hoe."

"IT'S A CHRISTY"

OUR EXPERIENCE: We opened our mail one morning and found a "Hoe Christy" Safety Razor in it. We took it home and tried it twice. It worked. We wrote to Mr. Christy and thanked him for the razor. He wrote back and said that if we had any readers to Green's Fruit Grower that wanted a New Christy Hoe Safety Razor that he would send out a few sample razors complete for \$1.00, postpaid. Now if any of our readers want one send in your order. We will include a year's subscription to the Fruit Grower beside, all for \$1.00. What handsomer Christmas present could a wife give a husband?

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MAKE YOUR LIQUORS AND CORDIALS AT HOME!!

MAKE your favorite drink instantly without distilling, brewing, boiling, like mixing two glasses of water, and at half the dealer's price. OROSI RE-DISTILLED EXTRACTS are concentrated ingredients used by distillers producing liquors and cordials, guaranteed absolutely pure under the Pure Food and Drugs Act, Serial No. 5469. We are introducing OROSI in America, although extensively used in Europe and awarded gold, silver medals, highest honors international exhibitions. Drinks made with OROSI are not substitutes or imitations, but as perfect as the finest imported or domestic article. Guaranteed absolutely or money refunded.

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Shine Just Where You Are.

Don't waste your time in longing
For bright, impossible things;
Don't sit supinely yearning
For the swiftness of angel wings;
Don't spurn to be a rushlight,
Because you are not a star;
But brighten some bit of darkness
By shining just where you are.

There is need of the tiniest candle
As well as the garish sun;
The humblest deed is ennobled
When it is worthily done;
You may never be called to brighten
The darkened regions afar;
So nil, for the day, your mission
By shining just where you are.
By shining just where you are.
Make all good men your well-wishers, and
Then in the years' steady sifting,
Some of them turn into friends. Friends
are the sunshine of life.

—John Hay.

Freaks of the Face.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
George Bancroft Griffith.

Considering the small number of features that go to make up the human countenance, it seems marvelous that among all the myriads of faces no two are exactly alike. Even twins have their differences perceptible to those who know them best, though we have heard of a father not being able, in some instances, to tell one of his twins from the other. As every person has his own individuality, so every one has his own cast of countenance.

How is this brought about when all have the same number of similar features? Eyes, nose, mouth, chin, ears and brow are common to all, and are all there is of the human countenance. By what arrangement of these is so great variety produced? Eyes are of different colors, and ears, noses and mouths are of different sizes, and contours. But this is not all. Did you ever think that your nose might not be exactly in the middle of your face, that your eyes might not be of precisely the same size, or that one of your ears might be placed higher on your head than the other? Yet this is found to be the case in most instances. If the features were placed by mathematical rule invariably in the same relative positions, there would be much less variety in the human countenance. But sculptors find that the nose is seldom in the middle of the face, and those who fit glasses to defective vision find that often the left ear is higher than the right, and that when the bows of the glasses rest on them the glasses are thrown a little out of line.

Now it is this variety of position and seeming misplacement of the features that give different expressions to the face. A nose slightly awry or a variant curve of the mouth produces a different combination of features. Thus with these small number of counters, Nature produces her multitudinous expressions. The angle at which any object is seen gives it an appearance different from that produced by any other position. So the slightest change in the relative position of the features puts a new face on the individual.

When to these varying positions of the features we add the element of color, as seen in the complexion—the pale, the sallow, the rosy, the brown, the yellow and the black—we have another element of variety in the human countenance. Color not only produces a difference in itself, but affects the expression of all the features.

We have still to add the outlook of the inward man as seen in the eyes. The spirit asserts itself in the expression of the face and gives it character. This may vary with all the changeable moods of the mind, and with the change in disposition effected by time and circumstance. Our expression changes not merely with the advance of age, but with the development or decay of the intellectual faculties. And how much the eyes reveal! The proud spirit, the contemplative mind, the low cunning, the shrewd intellect, the quick intelligence, the slow comprehension, all are revealed in the eyes and give variety to the countenance.

Take the portraits of an historical character at different periods of his life, and how great the changes. Napoleon as a lieutenant of artillery is seen as a fair-faced youth of a seemingly dreamy and romantic nature. As first consul he is the lean, dark, hollow-eyed, defiant and merciless conqueror, a veritable head of Medusa. As an exile at St. Helena he is a portly and placid old gentleman, with an almost vacuous countenance. So time and circumstance change the expression of the countenance. How wisely it is ordered that we do not all look alike! Were the position of our features governed by invariable rules, what monotony and what confusion would be introduced into life. The pleasure derived from the study of the varying expressions of the human face would be lost. Portraiture would cease to be an art. Friends would be mistaken for enemies, and lovers would be at a loss to recognize their sweethearts. The rogues' gallery would become useless in



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For almost three years I have been making the most liberal phonograph offer ever known! I have given hosts of people the opportunity of hearing the genuine Edison Phonograph right in their own homes without a cent of cost to them. So far you have missed all this. Why? Possibly you don't quite understand my offer yet. Listen—

MY OFFER:

I will send you this Genuine Edison Standard Outfit (the newest model), complete with one dozen Edison Gold Moulded Records, for an absolutely free trial. I don't ask any money down or in advance. There are no C. O. D. shipments; no leases or mortgages on the outfit; no papers of any sort to sign. Absolutely nothing but a plain out-and-out offer to ship you this Phonograph together with a dozen records of your own selection on a free trial so that you can hear it and play it in your own home. I can't make this offer any plainer, any clearer, any better than it is. There is no catch about it anywhere. If you will stop and think just a moment, you will realize that the high standing of this concern would absolutely prohibit anything except a straightforward offer.

WHY I WANT to Lend You this Phonograph:

I know that there are thousands and thousands of people who have never heard the Genuine Edison Phonograph. I can't tell you one twentieth of the wonders of the Edison, nothing I can say or write will make you actually hear the grand full beauty of its tones. No words can begin to describe the tender, delicate sweetness with which the genuine new style Edison reproduces the soft, pleading notes of the flute, or the thunderous, crashing harmony of a full brass band selection. And you can get the records in any language you wish. The only way to make you actually realize these things for yourself is to loan you a Genuine Edison Phonograph free and let you try it.

Our Easy Payment Plan. I have decided on an easy payment plan that gives you absolute use of the phonograph while paying for it. \$2.00 a month pays for an outfit. There is absolutely no lease or mortgage of any kind, guarantee from a third party, no going before a notary public, and the payments are so very small and our terms so liberal, that you never notice the payments.

If You Want to Keep It

that is, if you wish to make the Phonograph your own, you may do so, but it is not compulsory. I am asking you merely to send for a free demonstration.

Thomas A. Edison

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You Don't Have to Buy It: All I ask you to do is to invite as many wonderful new style Edison. You will want to do that anyway because you will be giving them genuine pleasure. I feel absolutely certain that there will be at least one and probably more who will want an Edison of their own. If they don't, if not a single one of them orders a Phonograph (and this sometimes happens) I won't blame you in the slightest. I shall feel that you have done your part when you have given these free concerts. You won't be asked to act as our agent or even assist in the sale of a single instrument.

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the identification of criminals, and every rascal might palm himself off for an honest man.

Fate.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

Shakespeare makes one of his characters say, "the fault is not in the stars but in yourself." In those days men read their fates in the stars. The stars were consulted in undertaking any notable event, and if the event proved disastrous, the stars were blamed.

Mankind is ever looking for a reason for failure, thus they assign many things to fate for which they are themselves alone responsible. The Greeks believed in a goddess called Fate or Destiny, therefore the word belongs to mythology. Another word expressing much the same idea as Fate is predestination, which means that certain events, such as birth, death, etc., were predestined, and that many souls were predestined to be lost.

Is there such a thing as Fate? No, there is no god or goddess named Fate, but we can use the word fate to express our thought of events that must of necessity occur. Thus we can say we are fated to be born and to die.

Man is free. He is not a slave to his state, his country or his God. A man may claim that fate has destined that he shall be a farmer or a fruit grower instead of being a clergyman, a lawyer or

a doctor, but this is not the truth. The farmer might have been something else than a farmer had he so willed it with sufficient force. The man suffering in prison may claim that fate has driven him there. The truth is that possibly he has inherited tendencies from his ancestors which have helped to make him vicious, but still it is evident that this man previous to his imprisonment was free to choose between good and evil, between temperance and drunkenness, between honesty and dishonesty.

If a man's house happens to stand directly in the path of a tornado; if a ship in which he takes passage, happens to strike an iceberg and is sunk with all on board; if a train, on which he embarks, falls off a bridge into the river below and the passengers are wrecked or disabled; there are many who will tell you that this is the hand of Fate; but they simply use this expression as a figure of speech, much as newspaper men speak of every narrow escape from catastrophe as a miracle. Almost every day I read in the paper that such and such an event was miraculous. These writers do not mean that a miracle has actually been performed; they simply mean to infer that the escape was marvelous.

FATE.

Two shall be born, the whole wide world apart,

And speak in different tongues, and have no thought
Each of the other's being—and have no heed;
And these o'er unknown seas to unknown lands
Shall cross, escaping wreck, defying death
And, all unconsciously, shape every act
To this one end—
That, one day, out of darkness they shall meet,
And read Life's meaning in each other's eyes.

And two shall walk some narrow way of life,
So nearly side by side that should one turn
Ever so little space, to right or left,
They needs must stand acknowledged, face to face;
And yet, with wistful eyes that never meet,
With groping hands that never clasp and lips
Calling in vain to ears that never hear,
They seek each other all their weary days
And die unsatisfied. And that is Fate.
—Unknown.

"That man is a great friend of yours," said the campaign assistant. "Which kind of a friend," queried Senator Sorghum—"one who wants to do something for me or one who wants me to do something for him?"—Washington "Star."

ARE YOU UP TO DATE?

Are you up to date? Well—let us see. What time have you?

How many of our readers will have to hesitate! "I have no watch,"—or—"my watch has stopped." Or, perhaps your watch is running fast or slow. Nine chances in ten you cannot tell the correct time.

You know, I believe there is nothing that indicates more in any man or an lady an air of being somebody, of being up to date, of enjoying prosperity—than to carry a really first-class, fine-looking watch.

You can afford to save on many ordinary luxuries in order to possess such a time-piece. That is why the editor of this paper is particularly glad to call your attention to the great watch offer on this page—an offer that I personally recommend.

You May Buy on Time

For although it costs more than the ordinary "cheap" watches, it is sold on a direct offer at the positive rock-bottom price, and in addition those who prefer to buy on time can get easy payments at \$2.50 a month and yet at the rock-bottom price.

Such is the offer made direct to the public by the large and fearless concern, the Burlington Watch Company.

And this has been made necessary on account of the way manufacturers and dealers in this watch trade hang together in boosting other goods.

If you are posted on watches you have undoubtedly heard heretofore of the factory producing Burlington watches; and now you have the opportunity to own this absolutely superior time-piece, thanks to the special direct offer.

What if the watch does cost a little more than the "cheap," inferior watches—you can get it for \$2.50 a month at the very rock-bottom price, and with the Burlington direct guarantee. It is the most economical watch in the long run.

Beautiful Watch Pleases All

Yes, I am enthusiastic about this Burlington Special no-trust watch, for I heard of this latest superb product of the Burlington Company a short time ago, even before it was ready for sale. As soon as the watches were put on sale I bought one and showed it to my friends.

You ought to have heard how they were pleased and surprised. Pleased when I showed them the case, the double-sunk dial, the delicately fine movements and other features of the very, very finest watches.

Surprised when I told them the price—a direct to the consumer no-trust price—on this superb Burlington Special watch.

Well, after I had bought my watch a lady neighbor of ours bought one also—the ladies' Burlington watch—and surely if you had seen it—well, I know you would not think of buying any other kind of watch for your wife, daughter or lady friend.

Better Not Miss This Chance

Now, do not miss an opportunity like this. Just consider what a fine thing it is for a man—a young man or an older man—to own the superb and latest product of the honest, reliable Burlington factory—the greatest factory the world has ever known, not in quantity of product but in quality. No matter whether you are employed on a salary or are in business for yourself, or are running a farm, you ought to have this watch.

The Burlington watch book, which you can get free, quotes surprising rock bottom prices on all Burlington Special watches—one-half and less than one-half the price ordinarily charged for first-class watches.

And if you do not want to pay cash in full you can pay \$2.50 per month—\$2.50 a month for only part of a year and then the payments cease, but your fine Burlington Special watch goes on, year after year, faithfully ticking off the seconds and accurately recording the time from decade to decade.

The Editor advises you once more not to overlook this offer. Sign the coupon now and get a free book of watch facts and prices on the superb Burlington Special watch. Better attend to this at once.

Fighting the Trust

Get the Benefit

Of the most remarkable offer ever made on a high-grade watch.

Write At Once for Our Free Book on Watches. This free book will tell you not only about the trust, but especially about the remarkable offer on the Burlington.

Get Posted on watches—on the fine points of superior quality in watches—(on the secret trust price and the No-trust prices)—get posted **before** you buy a watch. **Get our booklet and copy of our**

\$1,000.00 Challenge to the Waltham and the Elgin

How the Challenge Started! The Waltham Watch Company published a challenge to all foreign factories to put 50 foreign watches against 50 Waltham watches in a competitive test of time keeping, the whole 100 watches to become the property of the winner. For copy of this challenge get our free booklet.

Why Did the Waltham Company carefully confine its challenge to foreign competitors? Of course the Waltham can afford to challenge Swiss watches, for American-made watches are certainly better—but would the Waltham dare to face a test with the Burlington? Or would the Elgin dare?

We Challenge the Waltham (also Elgin)

We have deposited in the Colonial T. & S. Bank of Chicago \$1,000.00 in cash to be forfeited to the winner. We absolutely and positively back any Burlington against any Waltham (or Elgin) of the same size and grade; and we make this challenge irrespective of price. **NO MATTER WHAT PRICE** the Waltham or Elgin charge. The loser in this contest is to forfeit his \$1,000.00. The bank now holds the \$1,000.00.—**Why** do not the Waltham or Elgin accept this challenge? **Why** not?

WE CALL THE BIG FACTORIES A TRUST BECAUSE (with the prices on over twenty similar movements **EXACTLY IDENTICAL**) **THEY HAVE A MUTUAL ARRANGEMENT OF NOTICE ON CHANGE OF PRICES.**

Do Not Miss this opportunity to get the best watch made anywhere in the world—not the biggest seller, but acknowledged among experts as the best—the genuine **BURLINGTON** watch—sold by our **no-trust plan**—on a **rock-bottom offer**—at **no-trust price—one price, direct to the public** (and, if desired, on terms of \$2.50 a month).

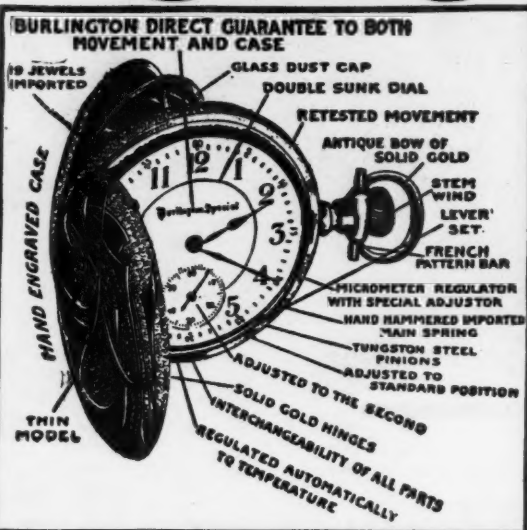
SO WRITE FOR THE FREE WATCH BOOK

BE SURE to write for this booklet telling all about this challenge, and pointing out the superior quality of the Burlington (at its one direct price), and giving you other facts of importance about watches, especially trust watches.

And the **FACTS** in this booklet with reports from the **Congressional Records**, speeches in Congress, and briefs now before the **Department of Justice** in Washington, will quickly convince you that the American people are paying too prices for some of the best known makes of watches.

THIS BOOKLET will quickly convince you, too, that you do want a no-trust watch—made in a smaller but better factory—the independent factory that is fighting the trust as best it can by giving better quality and superior workmanship throughout; the book will convince you that the Burlington watch, on which there is only one rock-bottom price (the same rock-bottom price everywhere) is **THE** watch for the discriminating buyer; that it is **THE** watch for the man or woman who wants, not the largest selling brand which everybody has, but the best watch, the watch bought by experts. **THE** watch that is absolutely perfect in its many points of superiority—the Burlington watch. Send letter or postal or sign coupon today—just your name and address—and the free Burlington book will be sent at once.

BURLINGTON WATCH CO.
Dept. 331X Millard Station, CHICAGO



\$2.50 a Month

buys the Burlington Special—(acknowledged the finest and best made watch in the world)—and at the **Rock-Bottom, NO TRUST, direct price.**

Send coupon below and get full explanation (free) of the most remarkable offer ever made on any watch.

No Money Down! We ship your choice of watch on approval, prepaid (your choice of lady's or gentleman's open face or hunting case). You risk absolutely nothing—you pay nothing—not one cent—unless you **want** the great offer after seeing and thoroughly inspecting the watch.

Sign the coupon and get the **FREE Burlington catalog.**

Mr. _____ one of the editors of the _____ has one of the Burlington Special Watches, and I want to assure you that it is an absolutely magnificent timepiece. Indeed, this is a rare opportunity to get the superbly beautiful Burlington at a **rock-bottom direct offer**. I should like to see my readers posted on the inside facts of the watch business; so better write for the free Burlington watch book.



CUT OR TEAR OUT ALONG DOTTED LINE

BURLINGTON WATCH CO., Dept. 331 X Millard Station, CHICAGO

Please send me **without obligation** and prepaid your free book on watches and copy of your \$1,000.00 challenge to the Waltham or Elgin with full explanations of your cash or \$2.50 a month offer on the Burlington Watch.

Name.....

Address.....

NO LETTER NECESSARY. COUPON WILL DO.

Here is the coupon good for our wonderful **FREE** book on watches. Sign and send it.